The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874. NUMBER 144.

not, therefore, interrupted. The clear for the regular night train

wholly due to the

THE CONDUCTOR AND ENGINEER.

They evidently forgot that any the line, merely bearing in mind e train they were directed not ard that, could be adopted was nd is plainly set forth on the ich are in the hands of every oted above is familiar to every ng about a railroad, and its avoided the casualty.

HER ACCOUNT.

To The Chicago Tribune.

12.—A wild train, coming south Northwestern Railroad, Madison ith regular freight No. 7, one mile st half-past 8 this morning. John r the regular train, was crushed in t a short time. He was able to wood-bye, and send a message at Harvard. G. H. Gunn, n, had an arm badly broken. nt and below, Charles Bow- the same train, was se- chest and shoulders by engine. Dan Chamberlain, en- train, had his shoulder dislocated, completely wrecked. The other was Six flat cars were crowded on top of rk will be obstructed some time. ention went up from here on a ion Agent McLean and the s, who took an instrument and at the wreck. The conductor that he was running on No. 7.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Rangers Ask of Congress.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

man, when asked recently the supporters of the cheap- ment, asked Congress to he ends sought by them, re- present condition of the Na- large appropriations were ex- ew water lines to the Atlantic ; but that there were three d Congress could do to re- the West. The first thing from all obstructions the ay of the whole interior of the sea, namely: the The mouth of the obstructed by the bars impossible for vessels of enter, except at favorable tides. was to remove these bars, if once, he thought, even it uld be a very costly one. e removal cannot, from the be permanent. If the Illi- ip Canal should be thought ter plan, it should be begun

the ocean having been thus entire Mississippi Valley, the Congress to do was to enable produce to reach the river with a cost that would make it possi- that route, and this could only ulation prohibit the railways discriminating charges. At roads that traverse Iowa their freight tariffs against upon the Mississippi, in the transportation of produce to the East. The charge per in from interior towns to Bur- ge, or Muscatine is in grossly on to the through rates to Chi- cago, so that the shipper is not the cheap rates upon the river, all himself of them. The rail- be restrained from discrimi- north and south lines that cause the Upper Mississippi and an important feature in ation programme is the trans- inter from the great east and o the lines running southward ver from whence there is open ward all the winter.

ng asked of Congress is legisla- reasonable rates on live stock New York? The grain of the can seek the markets of the the river and the ocean if all ob- ipment by this route are remov- tle and hogs must go to New t go by rail. The Granges de- ess shall provide for such super- by national authority of the arged upon live stock, which ecessarily profitable the railway l at the same time enable the the West to live by his indus-

n that the foregoing plan, which a gentleman thoroughly conver- Grange movement, involves no ex- overnment funds except for the mouth of the Mississippi. ose, it is argued, sufficient ld be cutting off the usual ations for dozens of petty har- nefit only unimportant localities. ulate rates on railways travers- State, although never asserted always been claimed by many nstitutional lawyers. There is at least a beginning will be ion towards the general exercise The Western members are almost in favor of some such measure as d by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, the House Committee on Railways. eating a Government Commission ht and passenger rates on all roads one State to another, or traversing tates.

BIRTHS.

11th inst., the wife of Fred H. May, of a

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY—At Evanston, on Sunday, Rev. F. L. Chapell, Mr. Orville F. Chicago, and Miss Maggie Bradley, of

DEATHS.

consumption, Monday, Jan. 12, Lottie Theodore H. Bryant, aged 20 years. The funeral will take place from Dr. Rogers, Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. amily take the rear car of 3 o'clock Hyde- nois Central Railroad). Carriages from

on Sunday, 11th inst., of puerperal fever, Johnson.

(Ill.), at 1 p. m., from late residence, ey-st., to Graceland. Friends are invited. Minn., and Madison, Wis., papers please

Sunday, Jan. 11, at 7 o'clock p. m., of y Ames, only daughter of Dr. W. P. and C. aged 3 years, 4 months, and 24 days. Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from pa- No. 289 West Monroe-st., to Rosehill.

On the morning of the 13th inst., Eveline of Thomas and Mary Ann Buckley, at the residence of the parents, No. 421 Wednesday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. to Calvary Cemetery.

at Newbury, Vt., Jan. 9, of cankor rash, ster of Joseph and the late Susan Sawyer, 9 years and 4 months.

will be taken to Rosehill for interment.

AUCTION SALES.

EO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,

Morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock.

Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves. A full line of Ladies' Fur Sets; An in- cial Flowers. An invoice of Men's and ape. Also White and Gray Wool Blan- orters, Floor and Table Oilcloths, Mat-

GO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Wednesday During the Year

WE SELL AT AUCTION

Boots & Shoes

fferings will be made Jan. 14, at 10 a. m. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

M. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST., (between Dearborn and Clark.)

Buggies, Phaetons, and Cutters, HARNESS, &c.,

TUESDAY, JAN. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK. 108 MADISON-ST.

BOOTS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, Boots, Glove Gauntlets, &c.,

DAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

WILSON, POMEROY & CO.

Morning, Jan. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock, IMMENSE SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND), Bedrooms Sets, Wardrobes, Lounges, Upholstered Show Cases, Desks, Stoves, Carpets and General Merchandise. Also one first- Desk, Safe, etc. WILSON, POMEROY & CO., 61 and 63 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S REVIEW

FOR 1873.

A Business Guide and Reference Book to the Leading Mercantile Houses and Manufacturing Interests of Chicago.

E. COLBERT, Editor.

Contains matter of interest to all business men. Possessing a permanent value as an Advertising Medium. Copies sent FREE to all responsible merchants and manufacturers throughout the Northwest.

BUSINESS MEN in all branches who desire to reach the country trade should avail themselves at once of the Great Medium for that purpose. Special space, with terms, can now be secured.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

Also a Positive Remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

Field, Benedict & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.,

Have removed their large stock to

WABASH-AV., COR. MADISON-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCIAL.

INSOLVENT Insurance Companies.

Creditors of Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Hartford, or Philadelphia Companies, will do well to call upon me with a list of their several claims as adjusted.

Don't Sell Your Claims.

They are worth more than any speculator will pay for them.

R. H. LAWRENCE,

At office of S. M. MOORE & CO.,

119 and 121 LA SALLE-ST.

DIG!

Possessing the best facilities for the collection of claims at Cleveland, we are prepared to prosecute to settlement all parts of this country. No attorneys' fees in suits.

FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

S. M. DU BELL, Prest. J. M. BURNETT, Cashr. CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph matters in this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Monheimer withdrawing. GEO. STEPHANI, HENRY MONHEIMER, ROB. HART.

Chicago, Jan. 12, 1874.

The remaining partners will continue the CHICAGO PLANED TABLE MANUFACTORY in all its branches, as heretofore, at the same quarters, 120 and 122 East Randolph-st., under the firm name of

STEPHANI, HART & CO.

Having disposed of my interest in the above firm, I recommend my successors to my friends, and trust the many favors shown me may be extended to them.

HENRY MONHEIMER.

OFFICE OF THOMSON & TAYLOR,

38 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1874.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE HARDIE has this day been admitted to a partner in our business. The name and style of the firm will remain unchanged.

ALEX. M. THOMSON, JAS. E. TAYLOR.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Mr. A. B. FRENKEL, formerly of Fechheimer, Frenkel & Co., Cincinnati, O., has this day been admitted a member of our firm.

RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1874.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Wabash-av., 50 feet, east front, near [illegible]. GEO. C. [illegible].

BARGAIN LOTS—Rare prices and terms. Addition, $150 cash, $25 down, and three years without interest. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Way to Economize in Coal.

BUY YOUR COAL FROM UNDER COVER, FREE FROM SNOW AND ICE.

Kelley, Morley & Co.

Can at all times deliver promptly, in the most inclement weather, CLEAN, DRY COAL, from under their Mammoth Coal Sheds.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

Shippers and Dealers in Coal,

Main Office, 130 LaSalle-st.

Yard and Sheds, cor. Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

J. Q. A. KING,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF

King's Wilmington Coal

Dealers and others will find this a superior COAL, as it will produce more heat for the money than any Coal in the market. Call and see me if you want the best for the least money. STEAM COAL a specialty, which I offer at extraordinary LOW PRICES.

Office: 418 Canal-st. Mines: Braidwood, Ill.

GIFT CONCERT.

4th Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Ky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

AND A

FULL DRAWING ASSURED!

Tuesday, the 31st of March next.

Only 80,000 tickets have been issued, and

$1,500,000

Divided into 12,000 Cash Gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		10,000
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	40,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts,	500 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

THE CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS WILL POSITIVELY AND CERTAINLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, WHETHER ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD OR NOT, AND THE 12,000 GIFTS ALL PAID IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF TICKETS SOLD.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50	20¾ Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	111 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Or,

Watts & Co.,

Room 67 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments Ordered of us During January and February, 1874.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PRINTERS. STATIONERS. &c.

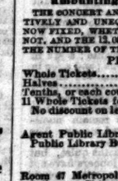
BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE DESKS

At Cost, at 112 Fifth-av.

TO RENT.

CONCORDIA HALL,

Twenty-second-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. This beautiful Theatrical Hall can be rented on reasonable terms for all respectable performances. Balls, Fairs, Concerts, &c., from the proprietor, JOHN SCHMIDT, 169 Twenty-second-st., in Billiard Saloon, in basement.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WATCHES. JEWELRY, &c.

FINE WATCHES!

We call the attention of Watch buyers to our very large stock of Fine and Low-Priced Watches of both home and foreign manfacture.

We offer a better assortment and make lower prices than any other house in the West.

Watch repairing by the most competent and careful men.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State & Monroe-sts.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,

OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF

STEM & KEY-WINDING

WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment, Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for sale of our goods. THEY DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President. H. C. G. WILLIAMS, Gen. Pass'r and Manager. Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

Watches, Chains, & Jewelry,

At Greatly Reduced Prices. Special attention paid to repairing Fine Watches.

ROSEBERRY & FALCH,

68 MADISON-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

ATTENTION! TAX-BUYERS!

A most Profitable Investment is offered in the Tax Certificates held by the city for the sale for city taxes of 1873, which I will sell at special and most favorable rates in amounts of from One Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Buyers and holders of these certificates will be entitled at once to the amount of the sale and 25 per cent advance, being for the first six months from date of sale; 50 per cent from 6 to 12 months; 75 per cent from 12 to 18 months; and 100 per cent from 18 to 24 months.

Until further notice, delinquent taxpayers may obtain such of their certificates of the above class as may remain unsold, upon payment of the amount of sale and three per cent premium.

S. S. HAYES,

City Comptroller, Room 3 City Hall.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Wade is no longer Manager of the Northern Illinois Department of the Life Association of America, and that no acts hereafter done by him, or moneys paid to him, will be recognized by the said Association.

HENRY W. HOUGH, Pres't.

J. S. PIERCE, Sec'y.

St. Louis, Jan. 9, 1874.

BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1874.

There will be an election held at the Board of Trade Rooms on THURSDAY, JAN. 15, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., to elect one Director. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.

An experienced and thoroughly competent Bookkeeper, Cashier, or Correspondent, desires a situation in some wholesale or commission house doing sufficient business to afford a fair salary to a married man. Am well acquainted with all kinds of trade, especially the iron, and well posted in the city. Well-known business men are my references. Address J 81, Tribune office.

WANTED, AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER.

$7,500 cash and $7,500 1st of June will secure a half interest in one of the best located Stationery, Printing, and Blank Book Establishments in the city. Present valuation $40,000. Will guarantee an income of $4,000 per annum and amply secure capital invested. Address K 42, Tribune office.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Blazey Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., will be held this evening at 7:30. Alteration of By-laws and other matters of importance will be presented. Members are urgently requested to be present.

J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Curling.

A meeting of the Chicago Curling Club will be held in the Caledonian Hall, 167 Washington-st., Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.

GEO. KEYS, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Substitute for the Salary Bill Passed by the House.

The Bill Now Goes to the President.

House Bill for a Partial Restoration of the Franking Privilege.

The Specie-Payment Further Discussed in the Senate.

Cushing's Nomination Certain to Be Withdrawn.

A Unanimous Vote Against Him in the Senate Caucus.

A Letter from Cushing to Jeff Davis Does the Business.

REPEAL OF THE SALARY BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The Senate bill to repeal the increase of salaries law was taken from the table in the House to-day on Hurlbut's motion, who gave it in charge to Hale, of Maine, who is Chairman of the Select Committee on the Salary-reduction. Hale immediately moved that the House concur in the Senate's action, and demanded the previous question at once. Benjamin Butler, Dawes, and others tried to introduce amendments, but Hale was resolute, and refused to permit delay of any sort whatever. The bill was accordingly rushed through, only twenty-six votes being cast in the negative.

THE VOTE.

Of the Illinois delegation, Messrs. Robinson, Barrere, Knapp, and Ray were absent. Those present voted aye. Of the Minnesota delegation, Gen. Averill voted no, Messrs. Dunnell and Strait voting aye. All the Representatives from Iowa voted aye; so, also, did the Michigan members. The Kentucky members voted aye, except Samuel Adams, who was absent, and Crossland and Standford, who voted no. The Wisconsin delegation, with the exception of Eldredge, absent by order of the House, voted aye. The Missouri delegation voted solidly for the bill. The Indiana delegation were divided, Julian and Williams voting no, Wilson being absent by order of the House, and the rest voting aye. As Williams has no hope of ever coming to Congress again, and intends to live hereafter in Washington, it is presumed that he did not care much what effect his vote might have at home. Six of the twenty-six votes in the negative were cast by the Pennsylvania Representatives—Messrs. Hester Clymer, who opposed the bill because it revived the old mileage system, William D. Kelley, Gen. Negley, Samuel J. Randall, John B. Storm, and Lemuel Todd.

Thirteen of the negatives were cast by Republicans from the South, viz.: Messrs. Bowen, of Maryland; Barry, of Mississippi; Cobb, of North Carolina; Crossland and Standeford, of Kentucky; Hayes, of Alabama; Hynes, of Arkansas; Morey, of Louisiana; Platt, of Virginia; Rose, of Alabama; Stowell, of Virginia; Whitemore, of North Carolina; and White, of Alabama. Of the thirteen, six were carpet-baggers.

Benjamin Butler voted aye, in order to enable him to offer a motion to reconsider, which he endeavored to do, but Hale, of Maine, with the aid of the Speaker, was too quick for him, and the bill was formally passed beyond the power of the House to reconsider, save at the option of Hale, who, of course, will never make the motion. There was

AN AIR OF GREAT SOLEMNITY

about the House while the preliminary steps to the passage of the bill were being taken. They were parting with that of which was evidently sad. They were obeying the voice of the people, bowing to the force of public opinion against their own wishes, and it galled them excessively.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

A Senator who was in conference with the President to-day states that Mr. Grant will return to Congress without his signature, the bill repealing the salary-steal, accompanying it with a recommendation that it be reconsidered, and an amendment added, providing for the pay of the Chief Executive to $25,000 a year, he agreeing to forego his constitutional right to the increase.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ITS PROPOSED RESTORATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads have perfected a bill providing for a partial restoration of the franking privilege, and will make a report probably on Friday. The bill provides for the free transportation through the mails of public documents and newspaper exchanges, and authorizes members of Congress to place their frank upon public documents, which, upon being taken to the Post-Office, will be stamped by the Postmaster. The argument of the Postmaster-General against any such restoration was, that

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

being burdensome clog the mails, but this objection was overcome by an amendment authorizing him, with the consent of the Senate, to contract for the transportation of such documents. The argument of the Postmaster-General against any such restoration was, that

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

being burdensome clog the mails, but this objection was overcome by an amendment authorizing him, whenever the mails are thus burdened by this class of matter, and the public interests demand it, to delay the forwarding of public documents for thirty days. A number of the Congressmen who feel sore over the repeal of the salary-grab are in favor of a full restoration of the franking privilege.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate caucus which met at 10:30 to-day was not organized for the purpose of taking into consideration the Cushing nomination, but, of course, as each Senator was full to overflowing with the subject, it did come up. Every precaution is being exercised to keep the proceedings secret, but they are tolerably well known. Conkling, it is understood, opened the ball with a speech in favor of the confirmation. A general discussion occurred, in the midst of which the hour for the meeting of the Senate, 12 o'clock, was reached, and the caucus adjourned.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate at 2:30 the caucus reassembled, and the discussion was resumed. After a short time spent in a debate, a vote was taken to test the matter, when eleven ballots were cast for Cushing. Senator Sargent, of California, then produced and read

A LETTER WRITTEN BY CUSHING

from this city to Jeff Davis, dated March 21, 1861. The letter began with "Dear Friend," and recommended to Davis "My young friend, Archibald Rowan." The letter proceeds to state that said Rowan desired to join the fortunes of the Confederacy; that he had invented a rifle which might be of service to the rebels; that he had contributed to *Dellow's Review*, published at Richmond, Va.; and had used his best efforts to overthrow the American Union. In closing, Mr. Cushing hoped that Mr. Davis would use his best endeavors to advance the interests of young Rowan. Jesse Bright wrote a similar letter for the same young man, which, being intercepted, led to Bright's ejection from the United States Senate. Rowan had been a clerk in the Attorney-General's office while Cushing was Attorney-General. He took this letter to Davis, who eventually placed him at the head of the Confederate Produce Loan Bureau. This letter was captured with the archives of the Confederacy, and placed in the hands of the Southern Claims Committee. It was taken a few days ago when being copied by a clerk, to Adjutant-General Townsend, who sent it to Belknap. Belknap, in return, sent it to Grant. The letter fell into Sargent's hands, who put it to good use after the letter was read, but little discussion was had, and

ANOTHER VOTE

being taken, there was not a solitary vote cast for Cushing. He has not a friend left in the Senate. The President, it is charged, came into possession of the original letter last Saturday, but refused then, and still declines, to withdraw the nomination. On the other hand, it is said, and seems most probable, that Grant will withdraw the nomination, and take steps to procure Cushing's resignation as Minister to Spain. Vague rumors are afloat as to what the Senate propose to do, but they are not in shape to do anything, the whole matter resting in the hands of Grant and Cushing. Of course, they can reject the nomination; but they cannot, at this late day, reconsider Cushing's confirmation to be Minister to Spain. Several of the knowing ones are predicting to-night that Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, will be for Chief-Justice. If nominated, it is expected the "truly loyal" will urge, among other objections to his confirmation, that he was at one time a Tammany Sachem, and will produce a photograph of Mr. Pierrepont surrounded by "Boss" Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Connoly, and ex-Mayor Hall. This, it is thought, will kill him as effectually as the Rowan-Jeff Davis letter did Cushing to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The caucus of Republican Senators this morning was called especially to exchange views relative to the nomination of Cushing to be Chief-Justice, when it was discovered that the opposition to it was much greater than supposed, even by those who had made up their minds to vote in the negative on the question of confirmation. The meeting of the Senators at noon interrupted further proceedings of the caucus, but after the early adjournment the session of the caucus was resumed, when Senators Edmunds, Conkling, and Boutwell advocated the confirmation of Mr. Cushing. These were his principal advocates, but those who spoke on the other side were far more numerous, and before the discussion ended it was observed that the nominee friends were in the minority. As the best indication of the views of Senators, it can be stated the members of

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

were requested to wait upon the President in reference to the nomination. Although they were not favorably instructed, it was the understanding that they should represent to him the feelings and views of Republican Senators on the subject as adverse to the nomination. The opinion, therefore, prevails among them that the President, on hearing the statement, will withdraw the nomination.

THE OBJECTIONS URGED TO CUSHING

did not affect his legal qualifications for the position, but were based principally on his political principles heretofore in his official acts, which were considered as not being in accord with those entertained by the Republican party. Senators expressed their views with much animation, and with a positiveness which showed a deep-seated opposition to the nomination.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—After postponing George T. Hoar's magnificent scheme to advance the cause of education by paying $12.50 a year to each school district in the United States from the proceeds of the sale of Government lands to the third Tuesday of next March, which insures the death of the bill, the House proceeded to discuss the Naval Appropriation bill. During the discussion complaint was again made that no reports from the Navy Department have been laid before the House, to enable it to act intelligently on the bill, in which complaints Platt, of Virginia, Heister Clymer, Wood, of New York, and Beck, of Kentucky, joined. Garfield and Hale, of Maine,

DEFENDED THE ACTION OF THE SECRETARY

of the Navy in thus withholding information, lofitly stating that if gentlemen desired to know anything about the Navy, they (Garfield and Hale) were living reservoirs of facts, and stood ready to satisfy all demands. There seemed to be no disposition to cater to the vanity of these gentlemen by asking them for information that of right ought to have been furnished weeks ago by Robeson. This course on the part of the Navy Department certainly has an ugly look, and its defenders in the House do not make a favorable impression. In the six weeks' time which they have had all these reports should have been prepared.

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPENDITURES.

While the Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration to-day, Hale, of Maine, to apologize for the fact that five-sixths of the pay for the navy had been expended in the first three months of the year, said that the Secretary had drawn it, but would not use it till the proper time came. Beck replied that he did not know as to that. The money was not in the Treasury, and nobody seemed to have a very clear idea as to where it was.

In the same discussion Randall introduced an amendment in effect prohibiting Government officials from overdrawing their appropriations, and, in a running debate which ensued,

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT MULLETT

came in for severe execrations, in which pleasing task Dawes, Willard, of Vermont, and Beck, of Kentucky, participated. The fact was shown that, although Congress invariably places a limit to the amount which a public building shall cost, Mullett invariably makes his plans and specifications on such a grand scale that the cost largely in excess of the limit set by Congress. Investigations held by the Forty-first Congress demonstrated that a large part of the increase in the cost of buildings is due to Mullett's peculiar bargains with contractors. For instance, he buys stone in the rough at the quarries, and then has it dressed by Government workmen under the supervision of the contractors who furnished it, and pays the contractors 150 to 200 per cent on the wages paid these workmen. The fact was also demonstrated that it will be remembered, that Boss Shepherd does the plumbing and roofing for all these buildings of the United States. He receives a royalty of 10 per cent on the patent corrugated iron roofing that he uses, and has in all things quite a remunerative understanding with Mr. Mullett. The prospects are favorable for the adoption of Randall's amendment, as its justice is so obvious that even shameless reformers and economists will scarcely dare to oppose it.

WASHINGTON NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON SUFFERERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—By appointment, the Ways and Means Committee heard from merchants by the representatives of Boston merchants who suffered by the destruction of goods in the great fire. Gen. Butler and Mr. Kinsley explained the proposition to refund the duties paid on goods destroyed, and that the duties thus refunded would not in reality deplete the Treasury; but the debenture certificates would be used in the future payments of duties.

HOAR'S EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Mr. Hoar's bill proposing the establishment of an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people, was, after a long and scattering wrangle in the House, taken out of the morning hour and made a special order for the third Tuesday in March.

AFFAIRS OF THE SYNDICATE.

It is asserted that all of the United States Treasury clerks, except Mr. Bigelow, who have been employed in the syndicate business, will be dismissed as soon as the transfer of new 5 per cents and called 5-20 bonds are to return to this country within a few weeks. This probably signifies a dissolution of the Syndicate.

PINCHBACK CASE.

called on the President this morning, and Gen. Grant is represented to have said that while it was not his province to decide whether Pinchback or McMillan ought to be admitted he thought the Senate ought to dispose of the matter one way or the other as soon as possible.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

One of the first among the numerous financiers, Mr. Low, of New York, who was invited by the Banking and Currency Committee to come here and enlighten the Committee upon financial matters, appeared this morning, and argued in favor of free-banking and a moderate expansion of the currency.

BURY OR CHASE.

Senator Sumner introduced a bill to-day proposing the appropriation of $1,200 for a marble bust of the late Chief-Justice Chase, to be placed in the room of the United States Supreme Court, to be executed under the direction of the Joint Committee on Library.

SECURITY OF STEAM VESSELS.

General Negley has been made Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Commerce, to have charge of the bill for the security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

LAND IN NEW MEXICO.

The House Committee on Public Lands agreed today to a bill introduced by Delegate Elkins, of New Mexico, creating a new land district in that Territory. The district is to be known as the La Mesilla Land District, and to comprise all that part of the Territory lying south of the principal base line of the Territory. The office is to be located by the President.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Postmaster-General has written a letter to the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads explaining why it is that he continues to pay the increased subsidy of $500,000 to the Pacific Mail Company after they have forfeited their right to it. The law provides that they shall build six iron vessels and perform semi-monthly service. No vessels have been constructed, and the service, which was for a short time semi-monthly, has dropped down to monthly. Mr. Creswell's letter does not satisfy the Committee, and it is understood that they will report a bill at as early day repealing the law granting the increase.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

A large number of delegates to the National Cheap Transportation Convention, which will convene tomorrow, have reached the city. Among the number are the Hon. Burton C. Cook and the Hon. John C. Dore, of Illinois.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The Committee on Appropriations considered the subject of postal telegraph, heretofore referred to them by the House Committee, and adjourned the question for one week.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James R. Willard, Collector of Customs at Erie, Pa.; L. B. Eaton, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Thomas C. Shapleigh, Register of the Land Office at Detroit, Mich.; W. D. Orathiere, of Indiana, Indian Agent at the Apache Agency, New Mexico.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $382,756,315.

THE SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Transportation expect to report about the 10th of February.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

The report that Mr. Bentz, Commissioner of Pensions, will resign, is incorrect.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.

AN OCCASION FOR THANKS.

The Chaplain, Dr. Sunderland, in his opening prayer, returned thanks to Divine Providence for the deed of yesterday,—the repeal of the Salary bill,—and that the will of the people had been accomplished in regard thereto.

NEW BILLS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BROWNLOW for the relief of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital at Nashville. Referred.

By Mr. BUCKINGHAM.—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use for their original objects all unexpended balances of appropriations for the Indian service standing on the books of the Department June 30, 1873. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill providing that a bust of the late Chief Justice Chase be placed in the Supreme Court Room. Referred.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission of four, two members of the Senate and two of the House, to inquire into the condition of the navy, and what changes are necessary to bring it to a higher state of discipline, and that two officers of the navy, not below the grade of Commander, be detailed for duty with the Commission, the report of said Commission to be presented at the next session of Congress. Referred.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making appropriations to pay the salary of the official reporters of the House with an amendment, making appropriations to pay the official reporters of the Senate. The bill was passed.

SMITHSONIAN REGENTS.

The House resolution to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute was taken up and passed.

The CHAIR appointed Mr. Sargent a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, on the part of the Senate.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt definite measures to redeem its pledge in the act of 1869, for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in gold coin.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) said as he shared in the public anxiety that the Senate should act on the question of finance immediately, he proposed to modify his substitute so as to narrow the subject down to a moderate increase of currency. He, therefore, withdrew the substitute formerly presented, and submitted the following:

That the Committee on Finance be directed to report to the Senate at an early a day as practicable such measures as will restore commercial confidence and give stability and elasticity to the circulating medium through a moderate increase of the currency.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN spoke against inflation, and for return to specie payments. Making United States notes legal-tender was only an exercise of the war power, but the time had now come when the exercise of that power should cease, and an earnest effort should be made to redeem the solemn pledge of the nation. If the system of paper expansion were insisted on, the day of Government bankruptcy would be sure to come. In conclusion he presented a bill to secure the payment of the principal and interest coupons, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $225,000,000 6 per cent 10-40 bonds, to be disposed of from time to time for the purpose of purchasing $225,000,000 of gold coin with which to redeem the legal-tenders of the United States, and it shall be the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so soon as he shall deem it expedient with such means in his hands, to purchase and continue to purchase gold, and to continue the redemption of legal-tenders. When redeemed they are not to be reissued except in exchange for gold certificates or gold coin, and no refunding shall be redeemable in gold coin, but the total amount of legal-tenders outstanding and redeemed shall at no time exceed $356,000,000. The bill further provides that if, after the commencing of said redemption, the Government shall be unable to redeem a part of said legal-tenders in gold, the Secretary may redeem them by exchanging said bonds at par for them.

SALARIES.

Mr. GORDON introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Civil-Service and Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to reduce as far as possible the compensation of all officers of the Army and Navy whose salaries exceed $5,000 per annum, and asked that it be laid on the table for the present. So ordered.

IN MEMORIAM.

A message was received from the House announcing the adoption of a resolution of

SCIENTIFIC.

Annual Meeting of the Academy of Science.

Statement of the Finances---Election of Officers.

Paper on Artesian Wells, by Judge Caton.

Mr. Colbert on the Pendulum Experiment---Prof. Delafontaine.

The annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening in the Academy Building, on Wabash avenue. The Vice-President being absent, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and Mr. H. H. Babcock was chosen temporary Chairman.

DONATIONS.

Dr. J. W. Viele read the list of donations received since the last annual meeting, mention of which has been made in the newspapers from time to time during the year.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. George C. Walker, was read, and ordered placed on file. It showed that there had been received $33,-117.38; expended, $33,117.38. The liabilities were:

Balance due on building (about)	$2,500
Due for insurance	130
Due for interest on mortgage	3,200
Due for paving Wabash avenue	500
Borrowed from Trustees	3,100

The assets are:

Cash in Treasurer's hands	$ 624.28
Subscription notes due next four years	6,300.00
Subscription notes past due	4,691.25
Unpaid subscriptions	195.00

The report closed as follows: "The Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions was very successful in its efforts, and the earnest workers deserve the thanks of the Academy for their zeal. The funds came at a very opportune time, and enabled the Trustees to provide the cases, furniture, etc., now in the building. More cases are needed at once, and other provision should be made for the care and exhibition of the specimens now on hand and constantly being received. The Trustees hope that the members of the Academy will continue their good work in raising money, and thus help to build up the Society more than they can in any other way, for without money very little can be accomplished. Thirty-nine members of the Academy have neglected to pay their annual dues of $5 for the past year. Of this number, twenty-three are also delinquent for the previous year."

HEAVY CONTRIBUTORS.

Mr. Walker also reported that the following gentlemen had subscribed $600 each during the year for a life membership, and had paid the first installment of $100 thereon: Henry Eames, C. F. Bowen, H. S. Pease, E. G. Mason, A. C. Hesing, S. J. Walker, Potter Palmer, B. Lowenthal, J. A. Ellis, Edson Keith, William D. Kerfoot, R. F. Allen, H. N. Hibbard, W. H. Ovington, J. A. Tyrrell, W. H. Bradley, J. S. Kendall, C. H. McCormick.

The following gentlemen, having paid up their subscriptions, were reported as entitled to life-membership: John Middleton, A. J. McBean, H. E. Mosse.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President---Dr. H. A. Johnson.
First Vice-President---E. W. Blatchford.
Second Vice-President---H. H. Babcock.
Recording Secretary---Dr. Norman Bridge.
Librarian---Dr. J. W. Viele.
General Committee---Messrs. Walker, Ehert, Bross, Durham, Chesbrough, and Hollister.
Committee on Membership---Dr. E. Andrews, E. W. Blatchford, and H. H. Babcock.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Judge Caton, of Ottawa, read a paper on "Artesian Wells," of which the following is a full summary:

So far as I am advised, the subject of the regularity and continuity of the flow of artesian wells has scarcely received the attention which its importance deserves. The geological basin has been explored and instructed by a study of the strata pierced by them. The chemist has analyzed their waters, and has been interested to observe the changes which take place as different strata are passed through, and as found in different localities. The entomologist has found in the subterranean waters the most perfect means for the preservation of insect specimens in the amount of water discharged at different times, it is hardly possible that it passes more water when the water has half fills the mouth of the drive pipe than when it is three feet above it. The changes which take place in the subterranean pressure are not only very considerable, but they take place very rapidly, as will be noticed by the observations made on the morning of the 15th. On that morning, and on that alone, two observations were made. At 7 o'clock the water was found to be 15½ inches in the tank, and two hours later it was found to be 26 inches. Enough is shown to stimulate the desire for more accurate observations, and more elements for accurate calculation. With a view to this, I directed that the number of pulsations made by the ram should be counted and noted at the times of the observations to be made in November. Here is the result:

Date, 1873.	Height of water in tank, in in.		Strokes of ram, per min.	
	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	
Nov. 4	13½	14½	15	48–48–48
Nov. 5	19	11	20½	43–47–49
Nov. 6	14	16½	19	43–48–48
Nov. 7	22	20	18	50–51–48
Nov. 8	44			52–51
Nov. 9	35½	31½		50–48–50
Nov. 10	30½	28	26	50–48–50
Nov. 11	21½	24		50–51–
Nov. 12	16	22½	14	49–48–48
Nov. 13	14	17½	14	48–48–48
Nov. 14	19	38		48–51
Nov. 15		37		52

Date, 1873.	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
Oct. 1	17½	22½	20
Oct. 2	18		
Oct. 4	18	18	22
Oct. 6	17½	14½	14½
Oct. 7	14		
Oct. 8	24	20	15
Oct. 9	14½	16½	18
Oct. 10	16½	24	18
Oct. 11	20½	18	24
Oct. 12	14½	18	17½
Oct. 13	16½	21	17½
Oct. 14	18	17	16
Oct. 15 (at 7 a. m.)	15		
Oct. 15 (at 9 a. m.)	26	20	14
Oct. 16	18	21½	14
Oct. 17	14	18	14
Oct. 18	14	16	14
Oct. 19	14	18	12½
Oct. 20	14	11½	19
Oct. 21	14½	17	14
Oct. 22	18	18	14
Oct. 23	18	23	23½
Oct. 24	14½	23	21½
Oct. 25	31½	20	21
Oct. 26	20	18	18½
Oct. 27	16½	16	15½
Oct. 28	16½	14½	15½
Oct. 29	14	13½	12
Oct. 30	11½	20½	14½
Oct. 31	11	11	11

The maximum height of the water was 36 inches, which occurred on the morning of the 8th, and the minimum was 11 inches, when the upper end of the drive pipe was but half filled, which occurred at noon of the 31st. The next highest was at noon on the 20th, when it was 23 inches, and the lowest was 11½ inches, which occurred on the morning of the 30th. Adding slight fractions to these for even figures, the average of the morning measurements is 17, noon 20, and evening 16 inches; and yet the highest water observed was in the morning, when we have the lowest average, and the lowest water at noon, when we have the highest average.

While these figures, I think, satisfactorily show that the flow of the well is not uniform,---that it discharges more water to a given height at one time than at another,---I look in vain for facts to establish a periodicity in the flow. While the conditions under which these observations were made do not enable us to say what is the exact difference in the amount of water discharged at different times, it is hardly possible that it passes more water when the water has half fills the mouth of the drive pipe than when it is three feet above it. The changes which take place in the subterranean pressure are not only very considerable, but they take place very rapidly, as will be noticed by the observations made on the morning of the 15th. On that morning, and on that alone, two observations were made. At 7 o'clock the water was found to be 15½ inches in the tank, and two hours later it was found to be 26 inches. Enough is shown to stimulate the desire for more accurate observations, and more elements for accurate calculations. With a view to this, I directed that the number of pulsations made by the ram should be counted and noted at the times of the observations to be made in November. Here is the result:

Here we have an average of about 22 for the morning, 23½ for noon, and 15½ for the evening. Still we have the highest average for the noon observations, while the lowest was in the evening instead of the morning, as was the case in October. But this excess for noon is more than made up by the observation made by myself on the 5th day of December, so that if we confine ourselves to the November observations, we find the morning the highest, whereas it was the lowest in October. When all the observations are carefully considered and compared, they seem to indicate an absolute want of periodicity. In the October observations we find the highest water---33 inches---occurred at noon, while on the morning of Nov. 8 we find 44 inches, 11 inches more than was observed in October; yet it is by no means improbable that even higher water than this occurred many times during both months.

By attaching a vertical pipe to the tubing of the well, of a height sufficient to arrest the flow altogether, and into the top of this pipe introducing a float with a light graduated rod, projecting above the pipe sufficiently to allow the rise and fall to be accurately read, and at the same time applying a pressure-gauge to the pipe near the surface of the ground, it seems to me I should have two modes of determining accurately the subterranean pressure and its variations. Constant observation of these, day and night, would no doubt be necessary for a considerable time to give satisfactory results, but unless these be some law governing this subterranean pressure which is supposed to force up the water, of which we now have no conception, by which that variability would be destroyed or modified when the flow is forcibly stopped, I think we may thus obtain results at least reasonably satisfactory. For the present I will not claim to have even approximated the truth in my estimate of the proportional quantity of water discharged at the different times observed, because of the imperfect means used; I think, however, that I may safely say that I have shown that there is an inequality in the flow of this well, and that the changes are irregular and sometimes rapid; if this be so, it should excite our interest, and stimulate to further inquiry.

That there may be some occult laws affecting the flow of subterranean water we may not be prepared to deny. Indeed, the common law has always assumed that such is the case, for it absolutely refuses to take cognizance of such flow unless a clear and distinct channel can be traced through which the water flows. My neighbor can dig a deep well on his own land close to my spring of water, which immediately ceases to flow, and yet for this I have no remedy unless I can show that he intercepted an actual channel where it could be seen that the water flowed to my spring. If the water percolated through the soil or rock, the law refuses to recognize the fact that he has taken away my water, no matter how strong the circumstantial evidence may be that he has done so; and the reason assigned for this rule is that we do not know by what natural laws the flow of subterranean water may be governed. There was no rapid increase of the flow during the sinking of this well, as if an open channel of water had been struck leading from some great fountain at a higher elevation; but a steady increase as the auger or wortz progressed foot by foot, indicating that the supply is only by percolation through the porous rock. If this be so, then no matter how great or how rapid the change of pressure may be on a fountain, the flow would equalize itself in passing through the pores of the rock, even for a short distance. No appreciable quantity of gas has ever been observed to escape from this well, which might suggest an explanation of this variable pressure. The water is remarkably pure and soft, neither in appearance or taste being distinguishable from filtered rain water. Although it is softer than the water of Lake Michigan, it contains a appreciable amount of lime and a slight taste of iron.

Within one and a half miles of this well twelve others have been sunk, all passing through the same geological formation, and several of them a considerable distance into a thick stratum of lime rock, underlying the Potsdam sandstone, near the bottom of which I stopped sinking. With the exception of two, none of these discharge water fit for domestic uses. Their impurities are principally iron and sulphur, the latter increases in different wells. As a general rule, those furtherest south have the most impurities. There are two springs within the city discharging considerable quantities of water somewhat similar to that of the wells in the same region, and may be presumed to come from the same source.

My object in laying before you this paper is to stimulate inquiry, and to those others who have like means of observation with my own for they are subject to similar irregularities, and if so we may soon accumulate an abundance of well authenticated facts, much more precise in their character than those I now lay before you, in which the philosopher may well become interested.

The inquiry also possesses a practical as well as a scientific value, in which the economist as well as the scientist will feel an interest. In many places in the West are to be irrigated and become verdant fields, perhaps the most hopeful means to be suggested is artesian wells. They present a comparatively new subject for careful and systematic study. If pursued with the same attentive, unprejudiced intelligence which is observed in the pursuit of knowledge on other subjects of scarcely more importance, something useful will certainly be added to what we now know. If what I have now given will tend in any degree to awaken interest in the study of artesian wells, which shall tell us more certainly that reliance can be placed upon them, my present purpose will have been accomplished.

DISCUSSION.

A brief discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Messrs. Richardson, Chesbrough, Colbert, Dr. Andrews, and others took part. Mr. Chesbrough suggested that perhaps the irregularities in the flow, mentioned by Judge Caton, were caused by loose fragments of rock getting into the natural channels of the wells, and impeding the course of the water.

CREATION OF EVOLUTION.

A paper on the "Creation of Evolution" was then read by Prof. Delafontaine. It was a long essay in defense of the Mosaic account, and in opposition to the theories of creation entertained by the late Prof. Agassiz and other eminent scientists.

THE PENDULUM EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Elias Colbert read a short paper on the proposed pendulum experiment. He said the Exposition building offered a fine opportunity for repeating the experiment by which it was demonstrated that the earth turned round on her axis daily. It was thirty-three years since M. Leon Foucault suspended his pendulum from the dome of the Pantheon, in Paris, and set the scientific world in a blaze of excitement. The experiment had been repeated in many of the cities of Europe, and at two or three points in the Eastern States, but it had never been tried in the West so far as the speaker knew. The Directors of the Exposition Building last signified their willingness to let it be used for the experiment, and it was the duty of the Academy to take some action in the matter, and, if possible, let the people have ocular demonstration that the world really did move, as they had been taught to believe at school.

The General Committee was instructed to attend to the experiment, and the Academy adjourned.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Organization of a state Grange in Maryland.

Baltimore (Jan. 17) dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Following quickly in the steps of her sister States, Maryland has now a State Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. The ceremonies of organization took place to-day at Eldon Hall, Fayette street. Fifteen subordinate Granges have been formed in the State, and there is a full attendance here of the Masters. Last evening an informal social gathering of the Patrons and their wives was brought to a close by an address from Deputy E. J. Ohr, of Iowa, who spoke upon the prospects of the Order throughout the country. The proceedings this morning were secret, and pertained only to the organization of the State Grange. The following officers were then elected and duly installed for the ensuing two years: Worthy Master, Joseph T. Moore, Montgomery County; Overseer, John C. Harper, Talbot County; Lecturer, Joseph M. Barr, Kent County; Steward, Thomas S. Iglehart, Anne Arundel County; Chaplain, Joseph Barlow, Howard County; Treasurer, N. Chiswell, Frederick County; Secretary, Edward Hall, Anne Arundel County; Gatekeeper, William Hepbron, Kent County; Ceres, Mrs. Joseph T. Moore, Sandy Spring; Pomona, Mrs. J. C. Harper, St. Michaels; Flora, Mrs. John E. Wilson, Rockwell; Female Assistant Steward, Mrs. George W. Smith, Frederick City.

A constitution and by-laws were also adopted. At 7 o'clock this evening the fifth degree was conferred on all entitled to receive it, and then the Grange, after adopting the following resolutions, adjourned to meet in March:

WHEREAS, Nearly every calling in the land has its members united in a common bond---by "association," "union," or "society,"---for its protection, we deem it right and proper that the farmers of Maryland should unite for their protection and their common good; wherefore this State Grange of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has been formed; and, therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is not a woman's rights association or a place for "strong-minded women," but we recognize the equality of women with men by admitting them to a full membership in the Order.

Resolved, Second, that we cordially invite all farmers to join with us in extending to themselves, their families, and their calling the benefits of the Order, and we recommend it to farmers of all classes as "a bond of union stronger than articles," and an organization that will not conflict with their social, political, or religious principles.

Resolved, Third, that we favor equal and just taxation throughout the country, and we oppose the system of taxing the whole people for the benefit or enriching of any class or classes of men, or for any system of industry whatever.

Resolved, Fourth, that we demand justice and economy in the administration of the Government, and in the expenditure of the public moneys, and that the expenses of carrying on the affairs of the nation be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

---The copartnership of A. T. Stewart and George Fox was dissolved a few days ago. Mr. Fox managed the establishments in Great Britain. His relations with the dry-goods princes were similar to those held by the late Mr. Francis Worden, who was at the head of Mr. Stewart's house on the Continent. He was born in Philadelphia, and when a young man entered the employ of Mr. Stewart. His services were so valuable that the latter made him a special partner. He retires from business worth several millions.

1876.

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Remarks of Gen. Lansing to the Board of Trade.

History and Progress of the Undertaking.

Resolutions Adopted by the Board.

At 1 o'clock yesterday, Gen. Lansing, of Philadelphia, agent for the American Centennial Finance Committee, addressed the Board of Trade. He was introduced by President How, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: As citizens of the State of Illinois, you stand upon the threshold of your first centennial. One hundred years ago this year on which we have just entered, your territory was taken from the French, and annexed to Virginia. Four years later the County of Illinois was created, covering not only your own State, but those of Ohio and Indiana, and parts of Michigan and Wisconsin. It seems to me, therefore, proper at this time to bring to your notice, and solicit your aid, for the coming centennial of the nation. Your noble county has been divided into several States, yet you retain the name, and have become, with what was left, one of the largest States in the Union.

HIS SPECIAL MISSION.

My mission is to lay before the people of the great West the intent, meaning, and wants of the United States International Exhibition of 1876, and endeavor to show them that it is their privilege, as well as their duty, to support and aid that exhibition; and also that, in so doing, they are working for their own interest.

SPECIAL CAUSE FOR PRIDE.

You, gentlemen, as citizens of this great State, have special cause for pride in your wonderful growth and prosperity, the equal of which the world has never seen. In the last half of the century to be celebrated in 1876, you have grown in population from 30,000 to over 3,000,000. Your industries, agriculture, and your public improvements have, in that half-century, made you nearly the third State of the Union; and, as citizens of Chicago, the commercial emporium of the West,---the Phœnix city,---you have just cause to be proud and jubilant. At the commencement of that last half-century, there stood here a dozen log cabins, whose tenants were in daily dread of Indian massacre, and, when that half-century shall have closed, your population will be nearly 400,000. You have seen your city devastated by fire, in ruins, and you have seen it rise in greater beauty than before, as it were, in a night, a resurrection so wonderful that, in olden times, it would have been ascribed to the gods or the genii.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF CHICAGO.

What more attractive object could be placed in the National Exposition than a model of Chicago as a model of her is before the Great Fire, as made of her in her glorious beauty and magnificence? Nothing could so readily convey to the mind of the visitor, as he gazed upon those models, a comprehension of the indomitable energy and pluck of the American people, as the wonderful growth and prosperity, gentlemen of the Chicago Board of Trade, brought you into commercial existence in the last quarter of the century, and yet you number now over 1,500 members and forms the largest and most important grain mart of the world. To what dimensions you will yet grow, who among you can tell?

PLEASE CONTRIBUTE.

I have said enough of your prosperity and success to show that it should be the pride of your State to pay her share of the nation's expenses at the coming jubilee, and to see that she is dressed in her best array to be publicly presented to the nations of the earth. As citizens of Illinois, remember the widow in her dark hours when you sat houseless and homeless in dust and ashes, and remembering how, even in that hour of sorrow, not despair, you were cheered by the kind and loving words of your sister cities; now, with hearts swelling with kindly affection, they look for courage, as they poured their treasures into your lap, you cannot with apathy or indifference turn away from their call to join them in celebrating the centennial anniversary of the birth of our nationality. Therefore, can you refuse to supply your share of the funds necessary to make the exhibition and jubilee successful in all its parts, and I am sure you will not.

ORIGINATION OF THE SCHEME.

The Exposition of 1876 originated, not in a desire on the part of the people of the United States to properly celebrate the event. Many plans were laid before Congress, many cities claimed the right of having it within their limits, and many claims were made; but the applications of all were sent to a special committee, who reported a bill designating a city, and that bill finally became an act of Congress. It provided that the exposition should be held in the city of Philadelphia, the place where the Declaration of Independence was written, published, and promulgated; where the first Congress was held, and where the first President of the United States was inaugurated. In order to carry out the provisions of the act, the President was directed to appoint a Commissioner and alternate from each State in the Union, to meet in Philadelphia. The bill was approved in March, 1871, and the Commissioners met in the fall of the same year, but found they were unable to carry out the financial portion of the matter. They went to Congress in 1872, and had an act passed creating the

GOVERNMENT BOARD OF FINANCE.

That Board has the sole charge of the raising of money, the making of contracts, the auditing of accounts, and the spending of the money subscribed by the stockholders. As it was organized in the fall of last year, and was not empowered to issue the stock for subscriptions. Under the direction of the Commission, the financial corporators of each State were directed to meet and open subscription books for 100 days. The period of time, however, was allowed to take so much stock and no more. At the expiration of the 100 days there were 16,000 stockholders, and they elected the Board of twenty-five Directors, who now control the finances of the Exposition. They met in June, and determined the way the accounts should be organized, arranged, and kept, and the way they should continue the receiving of subscriptions to the stock. In the month of September they decided that the Union should be divided into five districts, West, Northwest, South, Middle, and New England, a committee to have charge of each and obtain subscriptions. I am here to represent the Western Committee.

THE STOCK.

The stock of the Centennial Board of Finance is $10,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $10 each, payable either in full at the time of subscription, or 10 per cent down and 10 per cent per month for nine months from the first month succeeding the month of subscription. Interest at 6 per cent is paid every stockholding from the day of payment to the 1st of January, 1876. Every stockholder has a vote at the annual election of Directors, and his share, pro rata, of all the proceeds of the Exposition, less the expenses and plus the price obtained for the buildings at the close. They receive a certificate of stock to hold as a memorial. It is a steel engraving, 16x12 inches, drawn by Darling. The sheet is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose direction it is to be engraved by the engravers in the employ of the Government. It will take them one year to complete the work, so that the holder of one share of stock gets an engraving equal to half his investment, to keep as a memorial of the occasion.

PLAN OF HOLDING THE EXHIBITION.

On the Fourth of July, 1876, the Fairmount Park Commissioners gave to the Centennial Commissioners 450 acres of land in which to hold the Exhibition. At that time the President of the United States was to have been present and read his proclamation, but was unable to be there on account of the death of his father, whose funeral he was attending.

[The speaker then read the President's proclamation fixing the time of opening and closing the Exposition, and commending the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States, and inviting other nations to take part.]

THE BUILDINGS

will cover a space of 75 acres, the main one covering 45 acres. Their cost will be over $10,000,000. The memorial structure is to be purchased by the State of Pennsylvania, and will be kept in perpetuity as a national museum. Each State pays the expenses incurred in sending its products to the Exposition. The Commission furnishes the buildings, the ornamentation, and the space for the products, but what each State exhibits is in the hands of its own Commissioners.

CHICAGO ON THE FINANCIAL BOARD.

I would state here that the only representative in the Board of Finance from Illinois is Mr. R. F. Allen, President of the Cook County National Bank, who was elected while living in Iowa, but a gentleman from Chicago who stands high among you will be elected at the next meeting of the Directors, which is to be held very soon.

INTEREST ABROAD.

Applications for space equal to nearly half the area of the buildings have already been received. Compared with the Vienna Exposition, there will be 9,000 more feet of room. There is great interest to-day in our Exposition in Europe. France, England, and Italy have appointed 400 Commissioners, 200 of whom will be here early in March. Vienna has sent Baron Schonborn to this country to superintend her interests at the Exposition. Your Governor will appoint your State Board as soon as the Legislature passes a joint resolution. In the appointment of the contributions, Illinois was assessed $259,700, based upon the population given in the census of 1870. The population having increased, the quota is left open, and each State can take what it pleases.

SUBSCRIBE LIBERALLY.

It is necessary, gentlemen, that subscriptions should be made this winter in order to fill up the quota, for its success or failure depends upon it; and certainly the State of Illinois, more than any other State, Chicago less than any other city, cannot afford to see it fail through apathy.

The architects are now engaged on the plans for the buildings, the trenches for the foundations are dug, and the foundation will be in, and the corner-stone laid, on the next Fourth of July.

The gentlemen having charge of the Exposition need and ask your support. They hope and I believe they will get it. [Applause.]

The General then distributed a number of photographs of the profile of the proposed Exposition buildings.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, An act of Congress has declared that in 1876 the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence shall be celebrated in the city of Philadelphia, by the holding of a great National Jubilee in the form of an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines, and that the building wherein said exhibition shall be held shall be built by public subscription; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States did, on the 4th day of July last, by proclamation, declare that such exhibition shall open on the 19th of April, 1876, and close on the 19th of October of the same year, and in said proclamation did, in the name of the Government and people of the United States, invite all nations to participate therein; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and as citizens of the State of Illinois, proud of and thankful for our great prosperity as a State and as a nation, we do heartily approve the holding of said international exhibition in the City of Philadelphia in 1876, as the place in which the Declaration of Independence was written and promulgated.

Resolved, That the greatness of the occasion is worthy of and demands the cordial and earnest support of the Congress and people of the United States and of the State Government in every way necessary to insure the complete and triumphant success.

Resolved, That we feel it to be the duty of the public press in our city and State to lay before their readers full accounts of the history of this exhibition, and of its progress from day to day, and to lend their aid in securing the full subscription of the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance assigned to our State, and its proper representation in the Exhibition.

Resolved, That, to give the firm and substantial approval of this Board, a committee of five be appointed by the President to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance from the members of this Board, and, in connection with the State Committee, join in an appeal to our fellow-citizens generally, in order to secure a liberal, prompt, and generous co-operation.

THE COMMITTEE.

The President announced the following as the committee: C. J. Gilbert, Howard Priestley, Daniel Thompson, C. J. Blair, and T. P. Lawrence.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Another Letter from Mr. G. W. Thomas.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Claiming that the charge of illegal action on the part of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, made in your issue of Sept. 7, 1873, is incapable of proof from the official records of said Board, I desire to introduce the following statement of John W. Griggs, the Treasurer of said University, to the notice of your readers, though not admitting that it is in any wise essential to my argument:

CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1874.

Having held the office of Treasurer of the University of Chicago since October, 1872, and during that time been engaged in writing up the accounts of the University since the death of J. H. Woodworth, its former Treasurer, and having had occasion to examine the books and accounts pretty thoroughly in all departments, I am prepared to say that I have never found anything, anywhere in the books or records of the University, indicating that Dr. Burroughs has ever been in debt to the University, or that he ever by many cases been unable to pay their rent for some time. Some had agreed to pay a portion, two months at a time, and this was the best arrangement that could be made for the present. Mr. Fitch, whose arrears amounted to $25,000, was about to make a loan which would enable him to pay up in full.

Mr. Goggin said that the real question was whether there was anyone to attend to the matter, and if so, on what business was it?

Mr. Wilce moved that the matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Blutbardt moved that Mr. Goggin be appointed a special Committee of one to attend to the collection of rents, etc.

President King suggested that Mr. Goggin could not be expected to give his time as a lawyer without compensation, and the Board could not employ one of its own members.

Mr. Richberg, of the Committee on Buildings, substituted a resolution that the whole matter be referred to the School Agent, with instructions to proceed with the collection of rents as fast as possible, and to report the names of tenants in arrears and the amount to the Board. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Goggin stated that there were a number of bequests from the

MORRISON ESTATE

which were about to lapse, owing to the failure of the heirs and legatees to comply with the conditions of the will, and which were to fall to the School Fund. Mr. Goggin said that there had been a bill filed by these heirs and others to establish title to this estate, and that it would come up Wednesday on default day unless the city defended its title, and he thought that some steps should be taken to look after it, especially as the law officers of the city would soon have other time. The property would soon be worth about $1,000,000.

Mr. Runyan thought that as the city was a party to the suit the law department ought to be able to provide at least one or two, out of its six lawyers, to attend to this matter. No further action was taken. Mr. King stating that he would see the Mayor and Corporation Counsel on the matter, and advise with them as to the course to be pursued.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent Pickard recommended that, owing to the crowded condition of the Rolling-Mill and Western Avenue Schools, in the upper department, that they be made grammar schools, and that the Principals be given the rank and pay of grammar school teachers. On motion, these recommendations were adopted.

On motion, the Building and Supply Committee was authorized to procure the necessary apparatus for fitting the Western Avenue School as a grammar school.

It being stated that the blinds in the Foster School were so arranged as to cut off half the light from the windows, and that the windows in one room in the Dore School were so poorly fitted as to keep the room continually cold, both matters were referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

On the Superintendent's recommendation, a full certificate was granted Miss Marrianne S. Wilcox, of the Haven School.

TEACHERS.

On the Superintendent's recommendation Miss Isabella Cowan and Miss Hannah P. Gay were made First Assistants at Brown and Ogden Schools respectively.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for a principal for the Rhine Land Avenue School. Miss S. Prince, receiving all the ballots, was declared elected.

THE SQUATTERS.

Mr. Goggin called attention to the squatter shanty on the old Dearborn School lot on Madison street, and asked the passage of a resolution instructing the School Agent to take steps to eject the squatters or to make them pay rent.

Mr. Richberg explained that Rand, McNally & Co. had turned over the property on the cancellation of their former lease, with these squatters on the land, and he thought it best to see whether the latter were not occupying the grounds under some arrangement with the former lessees. He therefore presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the School Agent to demand from Rand, McNally & Co. the full and unincumbered possession of the land.

On motion of Mr. Richberg, the President appointed a special committee of three to suggest names for the two new grammar schools; Messrs. Richberg, Calkins, and Hambleton were appointed members of this Committee, and the Board adjourned.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,901	17,784	606
Tuesday	4,420	18,000	750
Total	7,321	35,784	1,356
Same time last week	7,318	43,363	3,177

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	409	4,309	373

CATTLE---In comparison with yesterday, to-day's market presented no new features. There was no semblance of activity in the demand for any class of stock, while, with the exception of desirable shipping grades, the trade was unquestionably dull. Advices from the East, though not positively discouraging, contained nothing calculated to stimulate operations on the part of shippers, but the fact that the supply of fresh and second-class cattle was comparatively small alone proved sufficient to avert a decline. The offerings of first-class cattle were confined to a few carloads, and were picked up at $5.75@6.12. Choice drove were somewhat more numerous, but they commanded only a small proportion of the supply, and sales within the range of our quotations of "choice" cattle were limited, most of the day's business being transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.10@5.75. Common and medium grades are rapidly accumulating in the yards, and unless there is speedily a "let up" in the supply, sellers may make up their minds to accept materially lower prices than now prevail. There is a continued fair demand for stockers at steady prices, or at $2.75@3.75 for poor to prime lots, with sales chiefly at $3.00@3.50 for medium to good. Poor to common cows, thin rough steers, and Texas cattle in poor flesh were especially dull. The grass of local buyers---the only class of buyers who will touch these inferior grades---were not urgent, and, taking advantage of the overstocked condition of the market, they insisted upon, and in a majority of instances obtained, concessions. The market closed dull and weak for anything below choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Steers---Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs. $5.75@6.00

Choice Steers---Fine, fat, well formed 5 year to 7 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs. $5.30@5.50

Good Steers---Well-fattened, rangy formed steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,350 lbs. $4.75@5.20

Medium Grades---Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs. $4.50@4.75

Butchers' Stock---Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs. $3.25@4.25

Stock Cattle---Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs. $2.75@3.75

Inferior---Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers. $1.75@2.50

Cattle---Texas, choice corn-fed. $4.25@4.75

Cattle---Texas, summered North. $3.25@3.75

Cattle---Texas, through droves. $2.75@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
32 good steers	1,420	$5.00
49 choice steers	1,105	5.37
96 choice steers	1,250	5.00
16 Texas steers	1,267	4.00
11 Texas steers	925	2.37½
10 cows	850	3.00
20 Texas steers	956	3.50
10 butchers' stock	1,085	4.00
36 Texas cattle	1,140	3.00
52 good steers	1,290	5.00
13 good steers	1,138	4.75
14 cows	967	3.30
17 medium steers	1,138	4.50
14 good steers	1,433	5.13½
32 choice steers	1,380	5.40
28 good steers	1,340	4.90
22 good steers	1,127	4.75
33 good steers	1,140	5.00
49 choice steers	1,506	5.25
13 Texas steers	995	4.10
18 stock steers	946	3.75
15 choice steers	1,236	5.12½
18 fair steers	1,097	4.65
17 choice steers	1,521	5.25½
49 good steers	1,278	5.00
22 good steers	1,297	4.90
48 choice steers	1,397	5.65
17 choice steers	1,388	5.35
26 butchers' stock	1,011	3.50
31 butchers' stock	1,372	4.00
31 good steers	1,310	5.10
16 good steers	1,303	4.95
13 cows	942	3.00
14 cows	1,014	3.25
11 butchers' stock	993	4.00
49 Texas cattle	943	3.00

HOGS---For the few good to prime lots offered there were ready buyers at quite as good prices as prevailed yesterday, or at $5.25@5.50, but for common to medium grades the market was in about as dull and unsatisfactory a condition as could well be imagined. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed inclined to handle them, even at the comparatively low prices ruling to-day, and, instead of accomplishing anything toward clearing out the stale stock left over from last week and added to on yesterday, the number was still further augmented to-day, notwithstanding prices were $1@1.50 lower. The packers have been slow to tackle them. The reported sales ranged all the way from $4.50 for "skippers" to $5.35 for extra, though few sold under $4.75, and not many above $5.30. The market was weak at last quotations, with a downward look.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	193	$5.25	21	265	$5.15	85	185	$5.00
43	203	5.20	72	224	5.10	86	206	5.00
41	247	5.55	87	206	5.00	45	225	5.30
49	264	5.40	104	280	5.15	40	275	5.30
40	202	5.50	78	240	5.00	23	247	5.20
97	193	5.30	87	209	5.30	83	242	5.40
36	205	5.40	60	209	5.30	43	201	5.00
29	242	5.10	15	250	5.00	43	236	5.20
38	244	5.30	55	217	5.00	43	276	5.30
62	193	5.35	47	204	5.45	58	213	5.35
109	266	5.00	30	260	5.35	46	208	5.40
43	224	5.30	28	244	5.45	75	168	4.85
39	240	5.40	24	244	5.45	75	174	4.90
24	188	4.90	58	200	5.20	49	177	4.80
87	148	4.90	75	176	5.20	48	240	4.90
62	213	4.90	75	176	5.20	48	240	4.90
58	200	5.10	49	208	4.75	49	168	4.90
62	203	4.95	19	204	4.75	49	165	4.80

MR. GRAU'S WOES.

Salvini's Manager Sues Mr. McVicker for Salvini's Earnings.

He Will Not Admit that He Is Responsible for Aimee's Breach of Contract.

And Thinks that Mr. McVicker Ought Not to Have Done So.

How the Newspaper-Men Pestered Mr. Grau Yesterday.

He Finds Relief at Last in the Office of "The Tribune."

And Still He is Not Happy.

THE TRIBUNE published Monday a very interesting account of a little controversy between Mr. J. H. McVicker and Mr. Maurice Grau, which resulted to the decided advantage of the former, who retained the money. Nothing farther was heard about the matter until yesterday afternoon, when the following letter was received:

MR. GRAU'S REJOINDER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday an article appeared in relation to some recent business difficulties between myself and Mr. McVicker. The article must have emanated from Mr. McVicker, since it purports to give the details of an interview at which no other persons were present but ourselves. This is the first time I have asked the indulgence of a newspaper in reference to a private transaction, but as Mr. McVicker seems to have been so desirous to throw the first dirt in public what I deem to be an unjust, unlawful, and unprofessional action on his part, I would simply desire to state that the facts in the article referred to are distorted, and manifestly distorted in Mr. McVicker's interest. The true relations between Mr. McVicker and myself in regard to this, on his part, singular transaction will become plain enough in a lawsuit which I have instituted against the manager for the recovery of the money he has unjustly and unlawfully detained. Not wishing to discuss the matter in detail before the public, I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

MAURICE GRAU.

AN AGREEABLE CHAT.

Later in the evening, Mr. Grau came to this office in order to learn whether his communication was received, and, after learning that it had been, naturally fell into a conversation with one of the editors regarding the controversy to which it related. While Mr. Grau was engaged in stating his grievances, a reporter, who sat near him, was heard in jotting down, without any Mr. Grau's knowledge, the remarks which he made. The conversation was about as follows:

City Editor—I see from your letter, Grau, that you have begun a

SUIT AGAINST MR. M'VICKER?

Grau—Yes, I have. I began suit to-day in the United States Court.

City Editor—How much are you going for?

Grau—Four thousand dollars.

City Editor—Why, that is more than you claim McVicker retired?

Grau—Yes, but my lawyers say we must make it a little larger to——it looks more respectable, they say.

City Editor—Who have you employed, Grau?

Grau—Hunter & Page.

City Editor—That is all you have done about it?

Grau—Yes. They said I could have him arrested, but I didn't want to.

City Editor—On what ground could you have him arrested?

Grau—Why, on the ground that he had no right to take that money. My contract stated that I was to pay him so much, and he had no business to touch my money at all. The contract explicitly stated that.

City Editor—That is on the Salvini contract? How is it about the Aimee contract?

Grau—He had no contract with me on the Aimee party at all. He has a contract which reads, "Grau representing Chizzola & Co."

City Editor—Why, Grau, I was positive that you were the "Co." in that concern.

Grau—No, I am not; and, when the trial comes off, I will show just precisely what my interest is in the matter. You ask Mr. Aiken who the "Co." is, and he will tell you all about it. If I am responsible for anything, I am willing to pay it, but Mr. McVicker has no right to take the law into his own hands and take my money and keep it.

City Editor—I suppose McVicker's idea was to use this as

A SORT OF SET-OFF

to whatever claim he had against you on account of the Aimee troupe?

Grau—No, he has not. I have consulted with the law, through my attorneys, and they say the law says that a private individual is not responsible for a partnership debt, and that a partnership is not responsible for a individual debt.

City Editor—Did your attorneys advise you to arrest Mac?

Grau—They told me I could, but I didn't want to bother him. They said of course he could get bail in about five minutes, and I said, "Very well; if it will not do any more than that, I don't want to do anything of the kind."

City Editor—McVicker says he had some

PRETTY ROUGH EXPERIENCES

with foreign companies.

Grau—And I have had pretty rough experiences with managers.

City Editor—Well, it was a regular *coup d'état* on McVicker's part, wasn't it?

Grau—My opinion is that it was pretty unlawful. I could have insisted on having the whole money every night, and I would have done so if I had thought anything of this kind was going to come off. The law makes him the custodian of my money, and he has no business at all to put it in his own pocket, and say that he will not hand it over to me, on account of some pretended set-off.

City Editor—What is your contract about this Salvini business?

Grau—Well, it runs about as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT

made by and between J. H. McVicker and Maurice Grau, Director of performances to be given by the Salvini Dramatic Company. Mr. McVicker agrees to receive the said Maurice Grau for four or five performances, to be given at his theatre during the week commencing Jan. 5, 1874; the said McVicker to furnish such and such things, and, for and in consideration of the above, Mr. Grau agrees to pay said McVicker, as follows: In case Salvini gives four performances, one-third of the gross receipts, and, in case he gives five performances, 35 per cent of the gross receipts, and it is hereby agreed that Mr. McVicker shall retain the use of the family box. Then come our signatures. He had the money guaranteed him, and also the privilege of attending free the performances of the greatest of modern tragedians.

City Editor—What is your

CONNECTION WITH THE AIMEE TROUPE?

Don't wait for the trial, but tell me now.

Grau—McVicker sent me a contract about the Aimee troupe between him and me, and I returned it, making it out between him and me, representing a third party. I was manager of the troupe during the first season,—that is, in 1872. The year after that I had Reubinstein, and, not being able to manage Aimee, I ended my connection with her troupe entirely. Mr. Chizzola wanted to carry it on, but he found he could not, and he asked me to help him out, and I did so last year. To do that I loaned him some money. There was no money made last year, and he came to me again and wanted some more this year. Then I made an arrangement something like this: That if any money was made, I was to get back what I loaned him, and a certain amount of what he made. Chizzola went to Europe, and asked me, while there, to make certain arrangements for him. In making a contract with McVicker for Aimee, I also made a contract for Salvini. Aimee had been here before, and was known. So all that I did for the Aimee troupe was to make a contract with McVicker as representing Chizzola & Co. It is just the same thing as if McVicker were to assume that you and I were in partnership because you signed a contract representing me.

At this moment Mr. Grau happened to turn around and notice the gentleman sitting near his elbow, who was

MAKING CURIOUS AND UNINTELLIGIBLE MARKS

with great rapidity on a sheet of paper. He started to his feet with an exclamation of horror, and said, "Are you taking that down?" The person who was making these marks nodded. Mr. Grau gave a deep sigh, dropped back into his chair, buried his head in his hands, and said, "Will this never end?"

City Editor—What is the trouble, Grau?

Grau—As I o'clock this morning, while I was still asleep, there was a knock at my door. I asked who was there. The person said: "A reporter from a Chicago newspaper who desires to interview you." I got up and dressed myself, and was then interviewed by him at great length, and he made many marks upon a sheet of paper very similar to those which the gentleman on my right has been making. I went down to breakfast, and was met in the lobby by another gentleman, who also wished to interview me. Being hungry, however, I begged him to excuse me, and got my breakfast. After I got through, I found another one waiting for me. I fled to my room and locked myself in; but when I went to dinner I found myself confronted by another. I left the hotel to come up to this office in order to find some spot where I might escape reporters, but I find I have fallen into the camp of the enemy. I have had

NO INTERVIEWS OR NEWSPAPERS

to-day. I don't like to be in newspapers.

City Editor—On, that is all right, Mr. Grau, we only want to give all the information we can on both sides of the subject.

Grau—I don't like to rush into print, like McVicker. I never should have said anything in this case if he hadn't done what he has.

City Editor—But McVicker didn't rush into print.

Grau—He must have furnished that, because there was nobody there but us two.

City Editor—Oh, well! McVicker probably spoke of it to friends of his, and one of the reporters picked it up in that way. I don't think he volunteered the information.

Grau—Very well. I wish he hadn't mentioned it to his friends. I have no objection to meeting the reporters of the Chicago press; but I don't like to meet them all on the same day, and to have my meals interrupted.

Mr. Grau here took his departure.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

A Ceremony After the Orthodox Jewish Fashion.

Much Hugging and Kissing, Wine, Eatables, and Dancing.

An interesting and fashionable Jewish wedding was celebrated last evening at Standard Hall. The bridegroom Mr. M. S. Fischer, is a leading wholesale clothing dealer, and the bride Miss Sarah Louis, a daughter of Mr. A. Louis, business partner of the bridegroom. Since both the bride and bridegroom belong to the orthodox faith, the ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing, in the old orthodox style, the gentlemen keeping their hats on during the entire proceedings.

Before the commencement of the real ceremonies, the Rabbi asked the bridegroom and the bride whether they would have each other as man and wife, and they readily answered in the affirmative, and then as a sign of good faith placed their hands in those of the Rabbi. The real ceremonies then began, the Rabbi chanting the Hebrew benediction Boruch Haboh (blessed be he that comes), he then offered a fervent prayer to God for the welfare of the couple, after which he addressed them in very eloquent and earnest language, the bride and bride's mother shedding tears.

The Rabbi then took a cup of wine, called the cup of joy, saying the Hebrew blessing, "Boruch Adonai Bores Beri Hagooin." He then drank some of the wine, and gave part of it to the bride and bridegroom. The bridegroom then put the ring on the finger of the bride, saying the Hebrew words, "Haru Ad Me Kudeshas Lee" ("Be sanctified unto me as my lawful wife according to the laws of Moses of Israel"). After this, the Rabbi read the marriage certificate, called in Hebrew the Kedubah. Another glass of wine, which this time was called the cup of sorrow, was then procured, and, after saying the usual Hebrew blessing, part of the wine was again drank by the Rabbi, the bride, and the bridegroom. A "Mazzel Tov" (congratulation) by the Rabbi, concluded the ceremonies. Then the whole crowd present cried "Mazzel Tov," and everybody fell upon everybody's neck, and all kissed each other, the ladies receiving the largest share. Everybody was kissed and kissed somebody else, except THE TRIBUNE reporter, who was entirely neglected by the fair and dark-eyed ladies present, and he was too timid to begin the kissing himself.

When all got tired hugging and kissing each other, the young ladies and gentlemen marched up stairs to the ball-room and enjoyed dancing, while the married couples marched to the dining-room and enjoyed themselves over Hungarian wine, Champagne, green kernen soup, fish, roast goose, duck, and other delicacies of the season.

Among the young ladies who excelled in beauty and in dress were the following: The bride, Miss Sarah Louis, who wore a magnificent peacheolored corn-grain silk dress trimmed with orange-blossoms. Her hair was done up in puffs and braids, and the bridal veil was fastened with a beautiful wreath of orange-blossoms. The bridesmaid, Miss Delia Sommerfield, was dressed in a heavy pink silk, with an exceedingly long train. Miss Jennie Harrison, another bridesmaid, wore a blue-green silk, trimmed with white satin. The dress of Miss Livingston was an elegant black grос-grain silk, with a blue silk sleeveless jacket. Miss Lachman's dress was a drab-colored Irish poplin, richly trimmed.

Rachel Jackson No. 1 wore a sky-blue silk dress, festooned with pink roses and white tarletan, while Rachel Jackson No. 2 sported a heavy grос-grain black silk dress, trimmed with velvet, her hair being done up a la Indian. Miss Celia Nelson had on a heavy black and white striped silk dress, and Miss Hannah Salomon a black grос-grain silk dress, with pink sleeveless jacket. Miss Sarah Sulky wore a rich green silk dress, with white lace trimmings, and Miss Kasprowitz wore a white tarletan dress, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Miss Hefter looked very beautiful in a green silk dress, trimmed with the same material. Miss Tina Metz wore a dress of rich ashes-of-roses silk, trimmed with satin, and Miss Jennie Sulky looked lovely in a plain ashes-of-roses silk dress.

Some of the married ladies were dressed still more extravagantly than the unmarried ones, but it would take too much space to describe them all.

PERSONAL.

Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, who really wanted the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut, last year, wouldn't accept it now—not if he knows himself.

—Dr. James H. Denny has resigned as Superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Ct., because the Hospital Steward had too much authority.

—Frank W. Starbuck, elder son of the late C. W. Starbuck, of the Cincinnati *Times*, has purchased a half interest in the Racine (Wis.) *Journal*.

—J. E. Townsend, of Milford, Clermont County, O., who died recently, made a bequest in his will of $10,000 to establish a professorship in the Female College at Hillsboro.

—Senator Spencer, of Alabama, has instituted a libel suit against the Montgomery *Advertiser*, claiming $100,000 damages for a publication charging that he (Spencer) received $5,500 of the public money from a defaulting Internal Revenue Collector, since deceased, and among whose papers Spencer's note for that amount is said to have been found.

—The President made a speech at the conclusion of the reception, speaking substantially as follows: "When I put on those gloves they were white. They are almost black now."

—Queen Victoria has conferred the honor of Knighthood on Henry James, Q. C., M. P., Attorney-General; William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt, Q. C., M. P., Solicitor-General; Charles Hall, a Vice-Chancellor; Archibald Paull Rut, Chief-Justice of the Colony of Western Australia; and on William Henry Doyle, Chief-Justice of the Bahama Islands.

—The death was announced at Great Massingham, England, on the 27th of November, of Edward Cholmondeley, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Giadwin and Lady Charlot Arnold, at the age of 18 years. Deceased was a great grandson of Gen. Benedict Arnold, who married a daughter of Chief-Justice Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia.

—Three members of the British House of Lords are descendants of inventors. Earl Dudley's family was founded by an inventor of iron manufacture; Lord Foley is a descendant of Foley, another inventor of iron making, and Lord Belper is descended from the inventor of the stocking frame, Jedediah Strutt.

—The *North-German Gazette* contradicts as a pure fabrication the Parisian story about Prince Bismarck addressing Prince Gortschakoff in German, and being replied to in Russian. To forestall new inventions, it explains that the diplomatic procedure of the Imperial Government places itself on an equality with all Powers.

—The friends of Judge Bristow assert that he is fairly entitled to the position of Attorney General, to which he was nominated, and that the same reasons which would have defeated the confirmation of Judge Williams as Chief-Justice can be urged against his retention of the office of Attorney General.—"Parley," in Boston *Journal*.

MORE RICHNESS.

Mr. S. A. Briggs on the Stand.

He Reveals How the Franklin Bank Was Run.

The Truly Interesting Way in Which Stock Was Transferred.

How He Did Business as a Trustee.

Fraudulent Entries Discovered on the Books.

Transfers of Real Estate After the Bank Closed.

The following is an abstract of a portion of the testimony of S. A. Briggs, the managing man of the Franklin Bank. The evidence is very voluminous, covering nearly 1,000 pages of legal cap, and much of it is evasive, but Mr. Briggs threw much light on many of the crooked dealings of the bank, and has materially aided in the discovery of apparently fraudulent sales and assignments. It is thought now that, if a portion of these fraudulent sales can be set aside, the bank may pay 40 per cent of its liabilities. It reveals a most incredible state of facts, and it is difficult to believe that such a family party could exist so long and not be discovered. There is a slight connection shown also with the National Life Insurance Company, a similarly managed institution, with nearly the same officers, at least at one time, as the Franklin, and it is surmised that the connection was much closer than is now known. Only a few days ago, it will be remembered, a complaint was filed on which to have the Attorney-General commence proceedings for winding up this insurance company.

THE STOCK.

In reference to the stock, which amounted to $100,000, Briggs stated that he held 550 shares of stock as Trustee of the Franklin Bank. There was no evidence that it was held in trust; it was transferred from Benjamin Lombard to him. Only forty-four shares were held by outside parties, Mr. Eddy, the Cashier, having the remaining one. Some stock was taken by Lombard back from the National Life Company, because Mr. Lombard agreed to take it. Witness kept the stock in his vaults of the bank, and never loaned it, nor lent it as security. No dividends were declared on it, because it was held by the bank. Only one dividend was declared on the stock after this was bought by the bank. When questioned as to the amount of stock of the Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, owned by Benjamin Lombard when the book was closed in preparatory to turning the Company into the Franklin Bank, Briggs got foggy, and said the stock-certificate book was not the place to find the location of stock nor was the record book. He finally stated that Benjamin Lombard held 200 shares when the book closed, which he transferred to the National Life. He then bought thirty shares from Josiah L. Lombard, which amount he held at the time the bank was closed. Witness here made more calculations, and announced that Lombard only held 100 shares when the Loan Company changed into the Franklin Bank; that the remaining 100 had been transferred to him as Trustee, and finally announced that Lombard did not own 200 shares at the above time.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD.

Briggs thought Benjamin Lombard received first $44,000 worth of stock of the Franklin Bank—no, $3,000 stock of the bank, Jan. 11, 1873, transferred from Josiah L. He subsequently, on Feb. 8, transferred 100 shares to the National Life Insurance Company. April 5 he transferred another 100 shares to the same Company, both representing certificates of the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company. These represent a previous transfer made in 1872, the certificates for which were not demanded until after the change. The National Life Company holds now $20,000 of stock, or thereabouts. It also held at one time 130 shares more, 100 of which were transferred to witness as Trustee. For part of it no certificate was issued.

IRREGULARITIES.

Briggs testified that in many cases stock was issued to parties or transferred by them without the least note of it on the books. It seemed as though the certificates were issued when the bank was disposed to give them. In tracing the stock of the Life Insurance Company down the witness was asked to turn to the minute on the stub of the whereabouts of the stock issued on certificate 51, and the following conversation took place:

A.—Meanwhile to keep the record clear—

Q.—Yes, go on and state all you know about this certificate before giving any further explanation.

A.—I want to go back to one year past.

Q.—We will come to that in a transfer from the National Life.

A.—All right—what is the point, sir?

Q.—Certificate 48.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Two hundred shares.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Received from whom?

A.—Benjamin Lombard.

Q.—Turn to certificate 51, 200 shares

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Received from whom?

A.—Subdivision of 48.

Q.—Subdivision of is?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Sire of that?

A.—It says so.

Q.—How could it be?

A.—I think there is another one the same way.

Q.—A subdivision is a dividing up, is it not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is 200 a subdivision of 200?

A.—Not much—arithmetically.

Q.—Explain that, please—what relation one has got to the other—what that "subdivision" means.

(No answer.)

Q.—Go on, Mr. Briggs.

A.—I am trying to state the thing so you won't have to ask me too many questions.

FALSIFIED RECORDS.

Witness then stated that the word subdivision did not mean subdivision at all, but substitution. Having hatched this felicitous explanation he went on swimmingly for a time. He was the Treasurer of the National Life when the stock was issued, and receipted for it. It was not out of the possession of the bank more than ten minutes, and then turned over to Lombard; 48 was surrendered and canceled when 51 was issued.

Q.—The record shows that the date of the surrender of 48 was July 31, 1871. Now, what does that mean, if this was a subdivision?

A.—I didn't make it, sir; that's not my handwriting. I didn't make it.

Q.—Whose handwriting is that?

A.—It looks to me like Mr. Eddy's. Perhaps he can explain it.

Witness insisted that the two certificates were not issued the same day as security to be put up by the National Life Insurance Company, and reiterated his former statement.

Q.—Then the record must state what is false.

A.—Well, sir, I am not responsible for the entry.

Q.—Does the record state what is false? I repeat the question.

A.—The record says against the date of the surrender, "July 3, 1871," as I should read it. It don't make any difference whether it was July 3 or 31.

Q.—Anything more in reference to that?

A.—No, I think that's all.

Q.—And it states what is untrue?

A.—That record states what I know is not so.

Mr. Briggs explained that certificate 50, dated July 31, was wedged in between certificates 48 and 51, dated June 26, by stating that "somebody, in turning over those pages, parted one that had no business to have been." Certificate 51 was a substitute of 43, 51 of 54, 53 of 52, and, finally, 50 of 53. He understood that this stock was used as collateral in connection with Mr. Lombard's name in some shape to get $20,000. The National Life Insurance Company kept its account with the bank while Mr. Briggs was Treasurer. This certificate was issued to Mr. Scoville as collateral for money borrowed for the National Life Insurance Company.

Q.—The date of the surrender of this certificate is March 1, 1872, eight or nine months after its issue, and at the bottom are the figures "numbers of certificates 54, 55, 56, and 57." What do those figures mean?

A.—They refer to—— Those were issued in lieu of——

Q.—New certificates?

A.—New certificates.

Q.—So that he carried this stock right along for a considerable time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did he surrender it to?

A.—He transferred the stock to me as Trustee.

Q.—On what occasion, and from the time of this indebtedness—the payment of it?

A.—I think the indebtedness was paid previously, and then Mr. Lombard had become the owner of the stock, although it is only, from information that I got my opinion. But the stock had been held by Mr. Lombard without being absolutely transferred, until the 1st day of March, 1873.

Q.—And then new certificates were issued to Mr. Scoville?

A.—"H. A. Briggs, Trustee."

Witness did not believe any of these certificates had been put up as security.

THE NATIONAL LIFE AGAIN.

On Jan. 7, Mr. Briggs was examined by John A. Hunter:

Q.—Give us your version of the condition of the stock account of the National Life Insurance Company with the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company,—not with the Franklin, but with the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company.

A.—On the 4th day of May, 1870, the National Life Insurance Company became the owner of eighty shares from Benjamin Lombard, and fifty shares which went through S. A. Briggs, making 130 shares. Subsequently the National Life Insurance Company transferred thirty shares to Mrs. Ramsdell, fifty shares to S. A. Briggs, and then fifty to S. A. Briggs, Trustee, which left them without stock.

Q.—What was the condition of your stock account when the bank closed?

A.—I was the holder of fifty shares.

Q.—Does not other stock appear in your name?

A.—As Trustee.

Q.—How much as Trustee?

A.—There appears in my name as Trustee 350 shares, and 50 shares personally.

Q.—Fifty-six thousand dollars?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Which you hold in trust for what?

A.—For the Franklin Bank.

STOCK AS TRUSTEE.

With regard to the stock received as Trustee, he explains lucidly:

Q.—You began to buy Lombard's stock in '72?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you pay him for that?

A.—The $30,000 stock cost $15,000.

Q.—You paid him 50 cents on the dollar?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Paid that out in cash?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—I gave him my check for it.

Q.—Wasn't that cash?

A.—It amounted to the same thing.

Q.—Did he get cash for it?

A.—In that sense he did,—yes, sir.

Q.—What did you check on?

A.—The Real Estate Loan and Trust Company.

Q.—On your private account?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You paid him $15,000 out of your private account for the $30,000 stock?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It was charged up to you in your private account?

A.—His check was charged up to me in my private account.

Q.—Then you purchased this stock personally?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—No; for my own reasons I preferred to do it in that way.

Q.—What reason had you for doing it in that way?

A.—I didn't wish Mr. Lombard to know what the disposition of that stock was. It was the simplest way I could do it.

Q.—Then you led him to believe that you were purchasing it yourself?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not so wish it to be understood?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Then why did you give him your private check, which was charged up to your private account, for this $30,000 stock?

A.—It was the simplest way without explaining to him the facts.

Q.—You didn't wish him to know the bank was buying it, did you?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Why did you not?

A.—Because I wanted him to pay what he owed to the bank. I thought that if he supposed the bank was purchasing it, he would be less active in discharging his obligations to the bank.

STILL MORE SWEETNESS.

There was more richness when questions came to be closed and pertinent, like these:

Q.—Mr. Briggs, where did you get the money to pay for certificates 53 and 54?

A.—It was the Franklin Bank money.

Q.—How could it be your private account when it was Franklin Bank money?

A.—It was passed to my credit about the same time I paid for this stock.

Q.—How did you get that credit to your private account?

A.—Without details, it was a credit to my account from the Cashier.

Q.—Without any actual money being paid? Simply took it out of the Franklin Bank and put it to your credit?

A.—In order to provide for the stock.

Q.—How was it charged?

A.—Debited to Cashier and credited to me.

Q.—How long did the Cashier carry that as a debit to him and a credit to you?

A.—It is carried along until this present time.

Q.—So that it appears standing against you now upon the books of the Company?

A.—It appears in the Cashier's account now on the books of the Company.

Q.—It appears against you?

A.—No, sir. It don't appear against me—against the Cashier.

STILL BETTER.

And the richness became even more rich when some home-thrusts were made, like these:

Q.—Didn't you give the bank some voucher for having received this credit to your private account?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You didn't?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Whenever you wanted money in the bank is that the way you did it?

A.—Whenever I wanted money in the bank for my personal use I gave a voucher for it.

Q.—Took a discount?

A.—Sometimes.

Q.—What did the Cashier do to protect himself from the loss of this $1,500?

A.—The entry showed what had become of it.

Q.—What does it show?

A.—The entry in his book would show this transaction.

Q.—From that a bookkeeper or any one else examining it wouldn't know what it meant, would he?

A.—No, not without explanation.

Q.—He would simply know that the Cashier had taken out of the bank $15,000 or $30,000?

A.—It would be the superficies of his explanation.

R.—That would be the fair explanation?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that the books show nothing in reference to this stock transaction from which a person not familiar with the transaction would know that any money had ever gone into stock?

A.—Very likely it is.

A LITTLE DIALOGUE.

To supply an exacting public with spicy reading matter, the following dialogue ensued:

Q.—For how much of this stock you represent as Trustee are these certificates outstanding?

A.—Not a dollar.

Q.—Not a dollar?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then you destroyed all the certificates the bank held?

A.—The bank canceled them.

Q.—What do you mean by canceled them?

A.—Punched a hole in them or erased the signatures.

Q.—So that nothing would appear to belong to the bank?

A.—Not at all. The books show; you can't alter the fact.

Q.—Mr. Briggs, where are those certificates now?

A.—I presume that I have them in my possession. I will look.

Q.—You know you have them in your possession?

A.—No, sir, I don't know I have them.

Q.—Didn't you examine any when you made your memorandum?

A.—No, sir, not at all; I didn't make that from the stock. I took the book as I stated.

Q.—You have them still among your papers?

A.—No, sir; I can't say I have; no, sir.

Q.—You think you have?

A.—No, sir; they may be in my desk still.

Q.—Where do you think they are?

A.—I haven't them at home; they are in my desk.

Q.—Do you think, Mr. Briggs, it was a right thing for you to do as a Trustee, handing the sacred relationship of Trustee to the bank, to go and destroy those certificates showing how you held it?

A.—That is not it at all. The certificates cut no figure in the premises.

Q.—I say this matter cuts a figure, and a great figure, too, in the premises, to show who held the stock. Why wasn't the certificate book——?

A.—The books show who held the stock.

Q.—The certificates are part of the record and part of the assets of this bank, and I ask, now, where are they?

A.—The certificates, as I said, are all canceled, with the exception of the outside stock, born fide, held by outside parties.

Q.—That is the only answer you can give?

A.—It is sufficient seeking for evidence.

Q.—Then, Mr. Briggs, what evidence have we at the present time to show that you held, as Trustee, 350 shares, representing $56,000 in money in trust for this bank?

A.—You have the transfer-book, which is a complete record, and shows the full state of the case, which is all that is necessary.

Q.—You haven't any book which shows that the bank owns one dollar of stock,—not a book,—nor have you an entry to show that the bank owns one dollar of stock.

A.—On the transfer-book 500 is standing in my name as Trustee. It was known to the officers of the bank that I held that stock, and the books show it.

Q.—This stock was issued to you as Trustee to hold and turn it over as assets of the bank?

A.—That reason doesn't apply—it doesn't follow.

Q.—I think it follows very consecutively.

A.—The facts remain the same, for though there had been a dollar—

Q.—But we want some facts to show from the record; we want a record of something. It seems to have been your business, and that of the officers of the bank in charge there, to conceal everything you could conceal. There is nothing in those records to show that the bank owns one dollar of stock. Now, where is the stock? I want to see the stock.

A.—I can only reply, as I have before, that what these transfer-books show is a complete record of the transaction.

Mr. Briggs was finally cornered into a promise to exhibit these canceled certificates, if he could find them. And on the day following he reappeared without them.

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

After a little further prodding, Mr. Briggs showed that, whereas the capital of the bank was $76,000, $56,000 of that sum was held by the bank, and $20,000 by what Mr. Hunter termed "this irresponsible insurance company, the National Life." When, too, Mr. Hunter ironically suggested that this was a rich showing for an institution professing to do a banking business, Mr. Briggs said "Well?" At the time the bank closed Mr. Briggs owed it $30,000. On the day the bank closed Mr. Briggs substituted for certain notes due a note drawn for a year for $35,000.

Q.—Well, was that a straightforward transaction?

A.—I think so.

Immediately after the bank closed, Mr. Briggs canceled about $23,000 in paper, substituting for it real estate, leaving $8,500 in paper. Besides this $30,000, Mr. Briggs owed $16,000 in United States bonds and $12,000 in cash, making $47,000 due the bank. After the interchange of more pleasantries, Mr. Hunter proceeded:

Q.—Mr. Briggs, I want you to examine these figures opposite the 20th on the 17th page, representing $27,000, $14,880.36, $475.61, and state why these figures were changed.

A.—I never knew it, sir, until now.

Q.—Whose handwriting are they in?

A.—The "individual" bookkeeper's.

Q.—What is his name?

A.—George T. Barton.

Q.—Now, sir, explain how these figures were changed.

A.—I have not the slightest idea (examining). I think he put down $7,700 instead of $17,000.

Q. (sarcastically)—You think so?

A.—Yes, sir, it looks so to me.

It likewise appeared that Mr. Briggs deeded some property in Hyde Park to Hobbleit & Co., of Atlanta, Ill., an hour after the bank closed. Mr. Hunter thought it might have been a precautionary measure on his part, and, learning that it was not, exclaimed: "Then it is the strangest transaction I ever saw in my life,—in the whole course of my practice."

There is more of Mr. Briggs' testimony to which Mr. Hunter's exclamation would apply with equal appropriateness.

THE COURTS.

The F. B. Gardner Company in Trouble.

Judge Moore Will Take Decided Action in Goodrich's Divorce Case.

Some More Candy-Prize Men Indicted.

BILL AGAINST F. B. GARDNER.

Enos Ayers filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against F. B. Gardner, to restrain him from selling the property of the Gardner Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Wisconsin for the manufacture and sale of lumber. It has a capital of $500,000, and possesses a yard in Chicago for its retail business containing about 4,500,000 feet of lumber. F. B. Gardner, the President of the Company, has a general management of its affairs, but is not authorized to do anything out of the ordinary course of business. The Company owes a large debt, and is said to be solvent. About the 20th of this month an election of officers will be held in Pensaukee, Wis. Ayers complains that F. B. Gardner, contrary to his duty and outside of his power, is attempting to negotiate a sale of all the lumber of the Company on the spot. Complainant states that the stockholders do not wish such a proceeding; that it is necessary to their existence,—this being the principal merit for the sale of their lumber,—that an office should be kept open all the time, and were such a sale allowed, it would be a virtual extinguishment of the Company, at least until the opening of navigation in May. He therefore asks that Gardner be restrained from selling or disposing of the stock of lumber belonging to said Company, or from incumbering its real estate or personal property. An injunction was accordingly issued by Judge Farwell under a bond in the sum of $10,000.

THE KLINE CASE.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE a detailed statement was given of a disgraceful transaction by which a party named Joseph Kline, with the assistance of A. Goodrich, a divorce lawyer, have procured a fraudulent divorce, or rather had one procured ostensibly by his wife, and against him. Yesterday the motion was made before Judge Moore, to set aside the decree and redocket the case, which was granted. The Judge also remarked that he would both ask it as a favor, and make an order which would appear of record, that Mr. Foley, complainant's attorney, would lay the matter before the Court, so that he could have it investigated. It is probable, therefore, that a rule to show cause will be issued against Goodrich and the other attorney at Lincoln, J. G. Chalfant, for them to show before the Supreme Court why their names should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. Judge Moore also stated that he would render all aid in his power to such a nefarious scheme. Goodrich, though served with a copy of the motion, was not present, and no objection was offered to the motion.

It is to be hoped that this outrageous practice of "lightning" and "no publicity" divorces is at an end. The courts have all shown a willingness to stop such practices, but where a case opens regular, it would be impossible to examine the circumstances attending each complaint. The trouble is with our laws.

THE "PUT" CASE.

The argument on the validity of a "put" was commenced before Judge Blodgett yesterday, and at its conclusion we shall give an extended summary of the arguments on both sides.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James B. Johnston, Adam Norris, Gordon Norris, and Isaac H. Knox brought suit against F. D. Sweetser, Rufus B. Rood, and —— French for $1,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee in the matter of A. H. Miller.

On petition filed, Edward F. Lawrence was appointed Provisional Assignee in the matter of Hoskin, Martin & Wheeler.

An order in the matter of Edward Evers was entered for the examination of the bankrupt.

James Forsyth, Clemens F. Periolat, and James H. Forsyth filed a petition against James M. Ephlin, of Englewood, alleging that he owes them $855.27 for goods sold. They also claim that he made fraudulent sale of his stock and fixtures to one Stillman A. Danforth. A rule to show cause on Jan. 23, and provisional warrant of seizure issued.

C. G. Bennett filed a petition against Calvin W. Bennett, asking that he be declared bankrupt for the non payment of three promissory notes for $358.33 each, which are long past due. A rule to show cause Jan. 23 was made.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Louis Goetzman, Hermann Regenhard, and J. B. B. Snoul brought suit against Charles Rauch and William Werner for $1,000.

J. B. Hepp and J. Schoenthaler begun an action for $1,200 against Henry Privne.

The City of Chicago filed a petition to assess the damages for opening an alley through Block 117, School Section Addition to Chicago.

Buckman, Carpenter & Co. begun suit for $1,000 against Everett & Pitts.

Turner & Ray brought suit to recover $1,500 from R. G. Lucas.

Charles F. Blakely commenced suit for $1,500 against Patrick H. Heffron.

Henry Frantz begun an action in replevin against T. M. Bradley and Martin Best to recover a lot of furniture worth $1,800.

COUNTY COURT.

Paul Graham was tried under the insolvent debtor's act, filed his schedule and discharged from arrest.

The will of Almira C. Willard was proven and letters granted to Samuel Willard, under a bond for $3,000.

Anna Graham was appointed administrator of the estate of Wenzel Cahann, on a bond of $3,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury returned eight true bills yesterday, six of them being against the following parties: John Darby, Marvin Palmer, and Nathaniel Thurston, all prize-candy men. Two indictments were found against each, one for selling lottery tickets, and one for keeping a place for the sale of the same.

An information for larceny was filed against a boy named George F. Lewis Mann, and he was tried and sentenced to two years in the Reform School.

James, Martin, and Catherine Barrett, Patrick and Ann McFadden, and Mary Barker were tried for riot, and fined in various sums; Ann McFadden to a fine of $1, Patrick $35, Mary Barker $10, James Barrett $25, Martin $5, and Catharine $10.

SUPREME COURT OF MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 13.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, the following business was transacted:

George R. Fowler v. The People. Writ dismissed.

15—Francis Kriter v. Diana Nichols. Reversed.

16—Henry Waldron v. Henry H. Harsing. Reversed.

17—Thomas Swift v. James M. Barker. Reversed.

18—Charles Dollar v. John Harrison. Reversed.

24—Benjamin C. Hardwick v. Charles W. Richardson and George W. Forbes. Reversed.

29—In the matter of C. Hamilton Bales, an attorney, etc. Petition denied.

30—Henry H. Drowne v. Freeman Shair. Affirmed.

31—The Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company v. Charles A. Ewell. Reversed.

18—The Peninsular Railway Company v. Squire C. Sherp. Affirmed.

[illegible] Sweetser & Lyons, D. Savage, Attorneys, in Michigan.

In Homer Arnold v. The Village of Benton, Re-instated.

2—The People v. George R. Fowler. Exceptions dismissed.

43—Jerome Pease v. Stephen Warren. Argued.

45—William B. Lewis v. Luther Wentworth and Reuben Leland. Argued.

51—Seth N. Clement et al. v. David O. Everest. Argued.

47—Charles J. Whiting and Isaac W. Wheat v. Daniel McConnell and Elizabeth McConnell. Submitted.

49—Benjamin C. Hardwick v. Henry D. Bassett et al. Submitted.

THE CALL

for to-morrow is as follows:

33—Patrick McDade v. The People.

34—Isaac Elliott v. August Herz.

36—The City of Detroit v. Henry Webber et al.

18—Stephen L. Cobb v. Thomas Reardon and Ellen Reardon.

38—William Hamilton, impleaded with Thomas W. Hamilton et al., v. The People.

40—Thomas W. Hamilton, impleaded with William Hamilton et al. v. The People.

41—The People v. Nonah Marion, impleaded with Nathaniel N. Hadsaund.

62—Frederick Lohr v. Daniel W. Perkins.

96—Newell Barnard v. Theodore J. Compan and Charles Mayo.

42—Moses Buck v. William Smith.

64—Mary A. Mandelbaum v. Joseph Nicholson.

65—William S. Seaman v. William O'

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly.....6.00 | Weekly.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAYS AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Strakosch Opera-Troupe. "The Huguenots."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John Dillon. Afternoon, "The Lancashire Lass." Evening, "Blow for Blow."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Not Guilty." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of the Fox & Denier Pantomime Troupe. "Humpty Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

CENTRAL HALL—Corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. Frank MacRoy's "New Hibernicon."

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Corner Washington and Clark streets. Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Haven, at 4 p. m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Philosophy."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHICAGO COLLECTION AGENCY MAKES prompt returns. 152 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 14, 1874.

The nomination of Louis Wahl for member of the Board of Public Works is a very good one, and is the more creditable to Mayor Colvin in view of the fact that Mr. Wahl was not a supporter of the People's Party in the recent election.

Speaker McEkron's address to the Kansas Legislature yesterday shows that there is as much saving virtue in a "but" as in an "if." "I am a Republican," he says, "but am earnestly and honestly in full sympathy with retrenchment, reform," &c., &c.

A universal amen will follow the prayer of the Chaplain of the Senate, thanking God for the repeal of the Salary-Grab law by that body. The House Chaplain now has an opportunity to offer the same prayer, as the Senate bill was passed yesterday by his flock by a vote of 226 to 25.

It is proposed to let the women of Ohio settle the question of woman-suffrage for themselves. A resolution has been offered in the House asking the Constitutional Convention to submit to the women of the State a separate clause giving them a right to vote. If a majority of them vote in favor of it, the clause is to become a part of the Constitution of the State.

A supplementary railroad-grab bill has been introduced in the State Senate. It authorizes the State Treasurer to expend any county or township surplus in his hands for railroad-aid bonds issued by such county or township. If not used in this way the surplus is to be funded for the liquidation of the county or township indebtedness, which, of course, brings it round again to the railroad-aid debt.

The strike in the anthracite coal regions, which has been impending for some time, has begun by the striking of 9,000 miners at Pottsville yesterday. There is a faint prospect that a meeting to be held between the operators and the workingmen on Saturday may settle the differences between them; but the probabilities seem to be that the strike will be prolonged into the most stubborn contest ever fought in the coal regions.

Relief for the destitute in our large cities comes from an unexpected quarter. The Howard Association of Memphis have very nobly resolved to return $30,000 of the $43,000 which they have on hand to the States which gave it to them. They modestly keep $13,000 for their own sick and destitute. When divided up, this thirty thousand dollars will not make a very perceptible change in the suffering of the unemployed, but the spirit of the deed is priceless.

Natick, Mass., where Henry Wilson began his extraordinary career as a shoemaker, has been visited by another calamity. A terrible fire broke out in the town yesterday and destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property. The Natick National Bank, a savings bank, the Free-Masons' Hall, and several other places of assembly, and the Post-Office, were among the public buildings burned. Only three stores are left standing. There were also large fires in Boston and New York. In the latter three lives were lost.

Judge Moore has referred the case of Goodrich, the divorce lawyer, whose practice has been frequently exposed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and especially in yesterday's issue, to the Attorney-General of the State, that he bring the matter before the Supreme Court and require Goodrich to show cause why his name shall not be stricken from the rolls. Judge Moore has taken the initiative in a good work, and it is to be hoped that the abuses of the divorce practice in the Chicago courts may thus be checked.

The investigation of the Legislative Committee into the management of the Penitentiary at Joliet was continued yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined; among them was the Coroner, who dwelt strongly on the incompetency of Dr. Mason, the prison physician. Commissioner Bane acknowledged that convict Williams died while in the bath under punishment, and also admitted that at that time punishment by bathing was forbidden. An inquiry has been ordered into the financial management of the Penitentiary. The Committee return to Springfield to-day.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and the principal ones were generally easier. Mess pork was quiet, and 10c per brl lower, closing at $14.45@14.50 cash, and $14.65@14.70 seller February. Lard was in good demand and steady, closing at $9.05 per 100 lbs cash, and $9.17½@9.20 seller February. Meats were quiet and easier, at 5½c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, 7½@7¾c for short clear, and 9½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were dull and 10c lower, at $6.00@6.10 per 100 lbs. Highwines were active and ½c higher, at 97½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and strong. Wheat was less active, and ½c lower, closing at $1.35¾ cash, and $1.37¾c seller February. Corn was less active and easier, closing at 50¾c cash, and 51¾c seller February. Oats were moderately active and ½c lower, closing at 43c cash, and 43¾c seller February. Rye was quiet and stronger, at 79c for regular No. 2. Barley was dull and irregular, at $1.50 for No. 2, and $1.25 for No. 3, in ordinary houses. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,550,263 bu wheat; 1,378,849 bu corn; 457,185 bu oats; 66,486 bu rye, and 404,525 bu barley. Live hogs were dull and weak, at $4.50@5.50 for poor to choice. The cattle market was quiet and easy, with sales at $2.50@6.15 for poor to extra. Sheep were firmer.

Senator Frelinghuysen has prepared a bill which he thinks would bring about the desirable result of specie payments without any contraction of the currency. Two hundred and twenty-five millions of 6 per cent bonds are to be issued, and the proceeds used to buy gold with which to redeem legal-tenders. The legal-tenders which are redeemed in this way are not to be reissued, except for gold certificates, and shall be again redeemable in gold only.

The Texas Legislature met yesterday, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that their election was unconstitutional. Both Houses effected a temporary organization without any interference from the State or Federal authorities. President Ireland, of the Senate, made a calm but uncompromising address on taking the chair. He says that for ten years the people of Texas have been struggling for the right of governing themselves. When, by a majority of 50,000, they elect a Government of their own choice, they are menaced and embarrassed by a judicial *coup d'etat*. He advises his associates to act coolly, calmly, and deliberately. Gov. Davis refuses to disregard the decision of the Supreme Court and recognize the Legislature as a lawful assemblage.

The financial situation in Chicago is steadily improving. The effects of the panic are shown by some over-due paper, but the aggregate of this is declining daily, while there is a general advance in commercial credit. The advanced prices of grain are putting an increased amount of money in the hands of the farmers, and this, of course, has given an increased stimulus to trade all through the interior of the Northwest, and, as a consequence, added to the volume of sales in Chicago and the remittances here from country dealers. Wheat is now selling from 15 to 16 cents higher per bushel than before the panic; the advance in corn is equal to 14 cents, and in oats to 10 cents per bushel. These prices are rapidly making things even, and are putting all branches of trade in this city into healthy activity.

Some men, humorously styled a committee interested in Labor Reform, waited on the Mayor of Boston yesterday, to request that the work on the public improvements of that city be extended, in order to give them employment. In case there should be no funds on hand to defray the cost of this thinly-disguised charity, they kindly offered to take city scrip in payment of their wages. The Mayor, in his answer, showed himself a more real Labor Reformer than these pretenders. He replied that to engage in unnecessary work, to pay for which money had to be borrowed through the device of issuing scrip, would injure the credit of the city, including that of the workingmen who formed so large a part of its population. It would also injure the workingmen by increasing the tendency, already too prevalent, of leaning upon the Government rather than themselves. Finally, he said, the evil results of the panic were so rapidly passing away that there would soon be work enough for all who really wanted it.

Williamson County, Illinois, has refused to pay interest on her bonds, amounting to $110,000, exchanged for stock in the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad Company. This railroad is but 18 miles long. It cost to build that distance, capital stock, $355,500; first-mortgage bonds, $200,000; and floating debt, $10,000; total, $565,500. The county claims that the bonds were never valid, because never legally authorized to be issued, and suit has been entered by the bondholders to collect the interest. Under the law of 1869, as interpreted at Springfield, the Auditor has levied a tax of 9 mills upon the property of the whole State to pay the interest on these void and repudiated bonds issued by local municipalities. The share of this tax to be paid by this county will nearly reach $250,000, and will be collected in like proportion from all the other counties of the State. The counties and parts of counties owing no such debt will pay in the aggregate nearly $800,000 tax this year, the proceeds to be applied to satisfying these swindling bonds.

The California papers are bitterly lamenting that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereafter will run but one steamer per month, instead of two, as heretofore, thus leaving hundreds of tons of flour and other merchandise upon the docks which the next steamer to sail cannot take. It is stated that the gap left by the Pacific Mail Company will be filled by an English line of steamers, which will shortly begin regular trips between San Francisco and China. At the same time, it is not very creditable to American enterprise or consoling to American pride for an American company, after having been aided by liberal subsidies from Congress, to retire from such a commercial field, and yield it to an English company, which steps in upon its own risk, with perfect confidence in the profits of the enterprise. With the aid the Pacific Mail Company has received from the Government, there is no reason why it should not be able to accommodate the demands of the Pacific trade, unless its resources have been squandered by mismanagement and reckless speculation.

We have before called attention to the hardships of the present Jury law as regards compensation for the juror's time. As the law reads, the juror is entitled to only 10 cents mileage each way in going to and from the Court, and, as the Courts have construed this to be for one round journey only during their service, a person may, and often is, required to give a week's time with no other compensation than the 20 or 40 cents mileage he receives. It is claimed by some persons that this was an accidental defect in the copying of the bill, which was intended to read "$2 a day and 10 cents mileage each way." If we recollect aright, however, some of our County Commissioners urged the adoption of the present law for the purpose of saving money to the county. Be this as it may, the public must pay those who serve it, and cannot fairly ask poor men, whose families depend upon their earnings, to sacrifice their employment for two weeks and give their time to jury service without compensation. To remove the present hardships of the law, Col. Stevenson, the Clerk of the Superior Court, has prepared a bill, which we print elsewhere, providing a fee of $2 a day for jury service, and making it retroactive, so that all juries who have served since last July can draw a compensation at that rate. This bill was passed by the House yesterday, with the emergency clause, and will go to the Senate with strong commendations.

The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad has got into the Courts on the application of the contractors for the appointment of a Receiver. The statement of its affairs is not very comforting to the creditors or stockholders. The road is 157 miles long. The complainants say the Company's indebtedness to them is:

Due in cash	$ 764,000
Capital stock	2,511,000
Second-mortgage bonds	1,500,000
Unpaid interest	144,375
Total	$4,919,375

The Company owes to others:

First-mortgage bonds	$2,800,000
Interest	336,875
Floating debt	100,000
Total indebtedness	$3,236,250

This indebtedness accounts for only $2,511,000 of the capital stock, which is altogether $4,000,000 and of which the towns, counties, and districts along the line are holders to a considerable sum. The liabilities of the Company, including the capital stock, are $10,356,250; without the capital stock, $6,356,250. The cost of the road, excluding the capital stock, is at the rate of $40,855 per mile, and including the capital stock, $65,842 per mile. Municipal stockholders can estimate the value of the stock for which they gave their bonds. This is one of the roads built without one dollar of cash capital; built entirely upon the proceeds of bonds. The road could have been built for cash at $20,000 per mile.

THE TOM SCOTT SUBSIDY.

The Philadelphia *Press* makes an appeal to the country in behalf of Col. Thomas A. Scott, who finds his progress as a railroad boa-constrictor arrested by the want of funds. The *Press* asks that Congress shall add some thirty millions of dollars to the public debt by an issue of that amount of bonds as a subsidy to enable Mr. Scott to go on and build the Texas & Pacific Railroad. We can understand that this subsidy would be a great pecuniary assistance to Mr. Scott, and to all holders of Mr. Scott's paper, but we do not understand why the country should assume his debts, or, which is the same thing, give him the money he may need to build his railroad. Mr. Scott is the chief officer of the so-called Pennsylvania Company, which directly or indirectly has seized or secured control over many thousands of miles of railroad in the West and South. This game of acquisition of railroads, so as to secure the monopoly of the local transportation of a great part of the Western States, is also seriously embarrassed by the financial paralysis that overtook all speculative jobs in September. Mr. Scott is not perhaps more embarrassed in the matter of the Texas & Pacific Railroad than in some other of his schemes. He has spread himself out over an immense surface, and far beyond what the actual capital at his disposal warranted.

In his extremity, backed by all the corporations whose credit is involved in his own, he now proposes that the country shall recognize him as a national benefactor, to whom the Treasury should open its doors. The country will do nothing of the kind. On the contrary, there is well-founded opinion that Mr. Scott's enterprises are too omnivorous for the public good. Still, we should be sorry to see him brought into the Bankruptcy Court. If he can paddle his own canoe, very well. But let him, and Jay Cooke, and Steve Hurlbut, and all the subsidy-beggars be sternly told to keep away from the Public Treasury. They have no more right to have their losses made good by act of Congress than the Chicago Section of the International Society have to the same species of relief.

THE TEXAS IMBROGLIO.

The contemptible sycophancy of the ordinary party newspaper is shown in the course of the "organs" all over the country in the matter of the Texas controversy. Under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, Texas adopted a State Constitution and elected a Governor (Davis) and State officers in 1869. Congress immediately recognized the Government thus created. The Constitution provides that the Governor shall hold office four years and the Legislature two years. It also provides that the Governor "must be elected at a time and place when the people vote for representatives in the Legislature." The Governor and Legislature thus started even in 1869, the one for four years and the other for two years. In 1871, there was a general demand for an election of a new Legislature, but the Governor and State officers decided that there should not be one; it was feared that the Opposition would carry the State. In 1872, Gov. Davis announced that a Legislature was to be elected in November of that year, and he further declared that his own term of office did not begin until April 28, 1870, and that by right there should have been an election of a Legislature in 1871. So long as the Governor of one of these States can call upon the President for military support there is no appeal from his decision, so the people acquiesced, and, in 1872, elected a Legislature which was strongly tempted to impeach and depose the Governor. But, anxious to extricate the State from the legal entanglements in which the Governor had involved it, they addressed themselves to that subject. It was then formally agreed, in the shape of legal documents, that the term of the Governor did not expire until January, 1874; that a Legislature ought to have been elected in 1871, and that one should be elected in 1873, at which time a Governor and other State officers would also be elected, and that the new Governor and Legislatures would begin their new terms on the same day, as contemplated by the Constitution. The Legislature then adjourned. Gov. Davis was a candidate for re-election, and was beaten by the people by over 40,000 majority. A Legislature was chosen which was also opposed to Davis. The result being known, Gov. Davis made an issue upon the election of some petty officers, and the Supreme Court (the Judges having been appointed by Davis) decided that the election of a Legislature in 1873 was illegal. The Legislature elected in 1873 propose to meet, as required by the Constitution. Whereupon Davis telegraphs to President Grant for United States troops to enable him to retain the office of Governor, and put the people of the State at defiance.

Most of the Republican papers in the country, which recognize party supremacy as superior to truth and justice, have applauded Davis, and promised him the material and moral aid of the North in his glorious defense of Republican principles. But the President has taken a different view of the case, and he has answered Gov. Davis in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 12, 1874.

To Gov. Davis, Austin, Texas:

Your dispatches and letters, reciting the action of the Supreme Court of Texas, in declaring the late election unconstitutional, and asking for the use of troops to prevent an apprehended violence, are received. The call is not made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress under it, and cannot, therefore, be granted. The acts of the Legislature of Texas, providing for the recent elections, have received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations, and having conducted the political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people, as expressed by their ballots?

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The President has in this matter acted very justly, and, had he adopted the same course in the case of Louisiana, he would have saved an infinite amount of trouble, and spared the country the humiliation and disgrace of the Kellogg usurpation. The "organs" are placed in an awkward position; but as the President is of more consequence in a party point of view than the Governor of Texas, they will at once change their tune, and now denounce the man whom they applauded a week ago.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners at Joliet complains that there is a great deal of work to do and very little pay, and that the salary is not an equivalent for the responsibility of the position. The arduous duties of the Commissioners are summed up in visiting the Penitentiary once a month, eating a good dinner, having a general jamboree, looking about the prison, and receiving the assurances of the Warden and other officials that everything is lovely. For these monthly visits the Commissioners receive $125 each, or $1,500 per year and traveling expenses. And yet they are not happy. One of the principal causes of unhappiness seems to be the fact that, the free-pass system being abolished, they cannot charge the price of railroad tickets after having traveled on passes, and thus only get in return their actual expenses. For this the Commissioners censure THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. To censure of this sort THE TRIBUNE has no special reply to make, except to express its gratification that the Commissioners are indebted to it for that service. If there is any other service of a similar nature which THE TRIBUNE can perform for the Commissioners, it would be glad to do it gratuitously. As other people, who don't get $1,500 for a few days' service in a year have to pay their fares when they travel, the Commissioners can at least afford to travel without free passes so long as the State pays their fares.

There are two sources of consolation, however, which are open to the Commissioners. The office is not compulsory. If a Commissioner thinks it is too burdensome for him to go to Joliet, road-free, twelve times a year, and receive $1,500 per annum for it, he is not obliged to take the office; and, if he has taken it without a realizing sense of its responsibilities, he can resign at any time, and his resignation will undoubtedly be promptly accepted by the Governor. This is one door of escape from his troubles. There is still another, even better than this, which has already taken the form of a very earnest and widespread suggestion. The recent death of the convict Williams, and other facts touching the general conduct of the prison, have convinced the Senate Committee, now on a visit of inspection at the Penitentiary, that the office of Commissioner is not only not an ardnous responsibility, but that it is a useless piece of machinery, and a general burden which is of no service to the State. This opinion is very generally shared by the people of the State at large. If, therefore, the office should be abolished entirely, the Commissioners will have no further grounds of complaint concerning abolition of passes, arduousness of duties, or insufficiency of pay.

BUTLER ON CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Ben Butler's last tangent is a direct issue with the Treasury Department in the matter of Civil-Service Reform, which he proposes to test. The cause which he has espoused is that of Capt. Lemuel B. Gregory, a soldier who was in Butler's command, was wounded during the War, and was therefore honorably discharged from the service for reason of disability. Capt. Gregory applied for a clerkship in the Treasury Department, but his name was not reported by the Examining Board, and consequently he failed to get the position. Thereupon Butler takes the case, and at once addresses a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, informing him that he is determined to make this a test case between the departmental and legislative power, and therefore desired him to make as full and complete a defense as possible, so that he may know how to proceed. He also succinctly states his own position to the Secretary, which is substantially as follows: 1. That Capt. Gregory is a wounded soldier, who has served with distinction. 2. That he passed above the standard fixed by the Civil-Service Board, viz., 70, and is, therefore, fit for the position. 3. He cites the following resolution passed by Congress March 3, 1865:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointment for civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such position.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, that, in grateful recognition of the services and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds received, or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectively recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointment to remunerative situations and employment.

The point which Mr. Butler makes with reference to the above resolution is, that the rules of the Civil-Service Board cannot override the law of the land. Mr. Butler says:

I am not aware that the Civil-Service rules shall be acts of Congress. You will see by the resolution quoted above that Congress has recommended to everybody else to give the preference to disabled soldiers, and have provided that they shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices. Can it be that the rules of the Civil-Service Board override a distinct law of the land? If so, by what power? Way should a mere *finical* preference because of answering to a few unimportant questions in the opinion of the Civil-Service Board of examination be made to override such a law as against wounded soldiers, but for whose valor the Civil-Service Board would have had no soft cushions to sit on now, which they enjoyed during the War, while the soldiers were in the field?

To this letter the Secretary has made a reply, in which he briefly answers the three points. The first is acknowledged. With reference to the second, the Secretary states that Gregory's examination placed him beyond the minimum standard of 70, viz., 76.27 on a scale of 100, as perfect. But there were forty persons on the list eligible for appointment who passed better examinations, and Gregory's name was not, therefore, among the three certified to the Secretary, as required by the rules; consequently, Gregory's name cannot be considered until the other thirty-seven names have been exhausted. As to the third point, the Secretary claims that the Civil-Service rules have all the binding force of law, and qualify the joint resolution of 1865 so far as giving a soldier preference only in the case that he is one of the three reported by the Board of Examiners.

This brings the case squarely to an issue, and, as Mr. Butler is very thorough in everything he undertakes, we may expect that this troublesome question of Civil-Service Reform will, for once, be definitely settled. It will be a matter of considerable interest, not only whether the rules of Civil Service have the authority of law, but also whether they are matters of universal practice, and whether their enforcement is a matter of favoritism. For once, at least, Mr. Butler is on the right track. He cannot make his quest too searching. If he can establish the *status quo* of Civil-Service Reform, he will be entitled to the gratitude of the country.

The debate of the 10th ult., in the Prussian Diet, revealed a remarkable fact. It will be remembered that the Bavarian Legislature at first resolved to be neutral during the war of 1870. The most important part of the Emperor's recent reply to the Pope was his effort to show that this action of Bavaria was instigated by the Ultramontanes of Prussia. But, on the 10th ult., Herr Reichensperger declared, in the Diet, that the Ultramontanes of Prussia really opposed this action at first, and finally overruled it, and got Bavaria to join in the fight against France. Said he: "Yes, gentlemen, through this [i. e. Prussian Catholic influence] the decision of the Bavarian Diet and mobilization of the Bavarian army became possible. . . . This weighty decision was due to the efforts of my friends. [Laughter on the Left.] I have a witness; ask Herr Lasker!" And Herr Lasker, the Liberal leader, whose word is all-convincing, answered: "Very true." So it seems as if Bismarck had deliberately driven Prussian Catholics as well as Prussian papers into disloyalty.

The makers of after-dinner speeches are usually only too happy when reporters can interpolate "Laughter" *ad lib.* But this is not always so. At a recent Parisian dinner given in honor of Mr. Richard, M. P., the advocate of arbitration, the Chairman, M. Renouard, flushed with enthusiasm or wine, confused Mr. Richard and Richard Cobden, and addressed himself to the latter. Somebody laughed and M. Renouard grew sulky and sat down, without finishing what he had to say and without feeling, we may presume, as much "good will to men" as an arbitrator ought. The incident so confused Mr. Richard that his French suddenly ebbed and left him stranded in the middle of his reply. He finished it in English, but as the audience could not understand his brilliant periods they fell rather flat. It is consolatory to know that the dinner was good, if the speeches were bad. The guests were regaled with *petits pates a l'Alabama, poulardes truffees a la Cobden, bombes pacifiques*, and other peaceful dainties.

Italian Radicals demand that the Vatican galleries shall be seized by the State. It is argued that the books and pictures and statues belonged to Pius Ninth, as the temporal ruler of Rome, and not as its Bishop. If this view of the case were correct, the title to them would vest in the conqueror of that temporal ruler, the Kingdom of Italy. Napoleon I. and the then Pope, Pius Seventh, took this view, for one of the conditions of the peace between them was the sending some of the most valuable of the Vatican MSS. to Paris. If the Pope persists in his present defiant resistance to the new regime, or if he gives away the Vatican art-treasures as lavishly as he did to the Empress of Russia last spring, it is by no means unlikely that Victor Emanuel may again conquer his religious scruples and capture the Vatican as suddenly and successfully as he did Rome.

The United States, acting on information derived from Gen. Butler, says that Benoni Howard, of New York, counterfeited match-stamps. Benoni says he didn't and puts in the following curious plea. During the War, he published a steel engraving, consisting of vignette likenesses of conspicuous Generals. Among them was that of Butler. After the Fort Fisher fiasco, he erased Butler, and republished the changed engraving. He claims that this so enraged the Essex County statesman that he brought this charge of counterfeiting in order to get his revenge. As the people erased Butler from the list of conspicuous Generals at the same time that Benoni did, the prosecution of the latter (if his story is true) is partial as well as unjust.

Last summer's panic has not yet let go its hold on the Vienna money-market. The theatres, the shops, even the cafes, are deserted. All manner of corporations failed to pay the January interest on their bonds. The paternal State, which has drowned Austrian credit in oceans of paper money, is to do what it can (indeed, it means to do what it cannot) to relieve the distress. It is to loan the 80,000,000 florins it has just borrowed from Germany to individuals and corporations, taking such security as it can get. This will be the most gigantic case of Governmental pawnbroking on record.

North Carolina will probably repudiate the greater part of her debt next week, when the Legislature meets. They call it "funding" down there. It is really re-funding in one sense, —and not at all in the other. The process may be necessary, but wouldn't it be just as well for the State press not to talk about "untarnished escutcheons," "honorable traditions," etc., until the little job is done, and, as far as may be, forgotten?

Harry Meiggs, the California defaulter, is the "Railroad King of South America." So a man who is a profiter of the credulity of others may still be not without honor save in his own country. He is at present building the Peruvian Railroad from the Pacific across the Andes. It is making rapid progress, despite the earthquakes that swallow it up on the low-lands and the land-slides that topple small mountains upon it, higher up.

The New York *Evening Post* considers capital punishment a "bloodthirsty code," because there were painful scenes connected with the recent execution of the murderer Mechella. To be consistent, the *Post* should consider clerical efforts to convert convicts as something very bad, for painful scenes are sometimes connected with them. This very Mechella baptized an officious clergyman with a bowlful of hot soup only a day or two before he was hung.

Russia is playing a neat little game by printing thousands of copies of the Koran for her Musulman subjects. Her object is to convince the believers in Islam that she is far more tolerant to their faith than England is. The scheme may yet give her the supremacy in Central Asia. The English press regards it as sinful and sharp.

Archbishop Manning said, in a paper read Dec. 23, that the "doctrine that nations should be put above churches as objects of affection and loyalty must be regarded as Paganism revived." This wicked world holds a good many Pagans.

A CARD FROM EX-MAYOR MASON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of Jan. 12, 1874, entitled "Ex-Mayor Medill's Answer to the Criticisms on His Administration." I regret to see that Mr. Medill, in his comments upon his own Administration, has permitted himself to cast aspersions upon that of his predecessor. Once before he has, in a message to the Council, used language of similar purport, which was yet too vague to call for a reply. Under all the circumstances, I think it proper for me now to say, in this public manner, that his reflections upon my Administration are unfounded and unjust. I propose to make this apparent in a statement, now in preparation, of the condition of the city finances during my Administration, for which, as soon as it is completed, I shall ask, as I do for this card, as prominent a place in your columns as you have given to Mr. Medill's article, and I doubt not you will cheerfully comply with my request. Respectfully yours, R. B. MASON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

Flotow has written two or three operas of late which have not been a success. His most recent one—"Haida"—has just made a failure, and the composer, it is reported, is growing sour and misanthropical. It would almost seem as if his old operas, which have been the good luck of so many seasons, have also commenced to wane in their popularity. "Stradella," charming as it is, is virtually shelved, and "Martha" no longer is magical, as of old, to draw crowds to devour its musical confectionery. It begins to pall upon the appetite. This was the case last evening at the second performance of the season. The audience was not a large one, although the performance was an admirable one and deserving of an immense attendance. A more beautiful *Martha*, a more sprightly *Nancy*, or more passionate *Lionel* have rarely played their pretty game of love upon our local stage. The cast was as follows:

Martha	Torrian
Nancy	Cary
Lionel	Capoul
Plunkett	Del Puente
Tristan	Scolars

In the general ensemble of the performance of "Martha" there has rarely been a better one here. This was due to the fact that there were no weak spots in it. Not only the leading parts were strongly cast, but the secondary roles were also well filled. For once, there were a *Tristan* and *Sheriff* on the stage who could sing,—a *Tristan* who could both act and sing, and a *Sheriff* who was not a clown. The choruses also were well given, and there was a conductor at the head of the instrumental force who knew how to give the tempos as they should be given, which added greatly to the effect, especially in the fair scene, which was made very sprightly and vivacious, even without the aid of the picturesque and grotesque appliances so often set for it. As a rule, Muzio is not sparing of the voices, but his exact tempos, and his power and decision of leading, make a splendid support for them.

The representation was a peculiarly interesting one, as it was the occasion of the debut of Mlle. Torriani. The reception which was accorded her, and the hearty applause which greeted her during the evening were indicative of a success which will make her a decided popular favorite long before the season is over. The fact is one upon which she may well congratulate herself, especially as she accused the success notwithstanding the fact that she had evidently not recovered from her indisposition. She has everything in her favor, youth, freshness, a fine figure, and a handsome face. The opening scene, which was a perfect picture of languidness and ennui, told what she was as an actress, and from this scene to the close, in all the varying phases of naivete, coquetry, earnestness, and love, she displayed a keen appreciation of the salient points of the character and fine dramatic skill in interpreting them. Her voice is of admirable quality, especially as to freshness and shows a good school. The middle voice is full and rounded and the upper deliciously beautiful and clear. The only weakness is on the lower notes, which are sometimes thin and lack strength to compete with a powerful orchestra. In the rapid musical embellishments of the first and second acts, her voice displayed great flexibility, both in trills and staccato runs, the latter of which were very clear and crisp. Her principal number, "The Last Rose," although it nearly always fails somewhat in effect when sung in Italian to an American audience, was an exquisite piece of vocalization, given without extraneous embellishment and with a passionate feeling and quiet earnestness which were all the more effective, as set against Capoul's demonstrative and vigorous love-making in the same scene. The encore was one of the heartiest this favorite number has ever received here. Mlle. Torriani's debut may be set down as a positive and emphatic success, which will be even more pronounced when she has recovered from her indisposition.

Miss Cary was a delightful *Nancy*, and played and sang the part as if she had been accustomed to it for years. There were none of the usual signs of crudeness which appear in the representations of beginners. Her music was sung with perfect ease, and her strong, rich voice has never been more effective. In the dramatic portions of the character, she was arch and mischievous, and even rollicking, without once overstepping the bounds of a genuine refinement.

Capoul is evidently a tenor who means business. An electrical eel could not be more lively or positive in its demonstrations than he. There is many a tenor with such a voice as his, who would be a flat failure. His earnestness sometimes is carried so far that it becomes almost amusing. There is nothing which he does, from moving a chair to making love which he does not do all over, body and soul, and with a suddenness of preparation and nervousness of manner, which produce a feeling of delightful uncertainty as to the result he is about to achieve. Without a voice remarkable either for quality or quantity, and marred by frequent falsetto, and with a peculiar and indescribable physical mannerism in the use of his voice, he is nevertheless an effective tenor with very telling points. Love-making is evidently his forte, as was shown in the Rose scene, where he attacked *Martha* with an earnestness and realistic passion sufficient for *Raoul, Faust, Manrico* and *Edgardo* combined. He is a consummate actor in this respect, with a splendid dash likewise of true French vivacity and abandon. There is no danger that the interest will ever lag with Capoul on the stage; and there is no danger that he will ever be unwelcome to any audience.

Signor Del Puente was an acceptable *Plunkett*, and sang his music very sincerely, but he is not up to the standard of many of the *Plunketts* who have been here before. The minor parts, as we have said before, were well taken, and the general performance was a very commendable and pleasing one.

This evening Madame Nilsson will make her first appearance now in the "Huguenots," the cast being as follows:

Valentine	Nilsson
Marguerite	Marsei
Urbano	Cary
Raoul	Capoul
Marcel	Nannetti
De Bris	Scolara
De Nevers	Marra

WINE AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

The New York Society to Request an Amendment of the Tariff and Revenue Laws.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—At the regular monthly meeting to-day, of the Wine and Spirits Traders' Society, a member of the Committee on Legislation made a long report in which the Committee advised important changes in the Revenue laws, and stated what steps they had taken to secure the needed amendments. It was then decided to request the President in the name of the Society to communicate with members of Congress, desiring him to present to the House the following resolution, which embodies the suggestions of the Committee on Legislation.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to consider the feasibility of changing the present mode of imposing duties upon wine, viz.: mixed, specific, and ad valorem duties, in such a way as to secure the simplifying of the collection of said duties, while at the same time securing an increased revenue; and also to consider the feasibility of so changing the present tax upon spirits as to dispense with certain processes of stamping now required, which, while wholly unproductive of additional revenue, are a very great inconvenience to legitimate trade.

Charles Bellows, President of the Council, then read a long and elaborate series of suggestions for changes in the tariff and internal revenue laws, which were referred to the Committee on Legislation.

MEMPHIS.

A Disgraceful Row in the Council-Chamber—Noble Action of the Howard Association.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—A most disgraceful scene was enacted in the Board of Aldermen last night. Ald. Davis, of the Third Ward, rising to a personal explanation to charges in regard to an attempt to bribe Ald. Dent, of the Fifth Ward, to vote for him for Chairman, was interrupted by Dent, who spoke of Davis as a "villain." Davis retorted, "You're a liar." Dent rushed at him, and attempted to strike him. Dent drew a pistol, but was seized by the Chief of Police. Several of Davis' friends attempted to strike Dent after he was in custody, and a general melee ensued. Desks were broken and chairs knocked over. Reporters collared an Alderman who was trying to throw a heavy inkstand at Dent. Finally the latter was marched off to the station-house and required to put up a forfeit for his appearance to-day, when he was fined $50, and required to give bond in $1,000 for his appearance at the Criminal Court to answer.

At a meeting of the Howard Association last night the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It seems to us that there is good destitution and consequent suffering among the people of certain sections, and especially in the large cities of various States that contributed so generously to the relief of our sick and destitute during the late yellow fever pestilence; it is the sense of this Association that $30,000 of the $43,000 now in our hands be placed to the credit of the several States in proportion to the amount contributed to us by them, the same to be drawn as they may need or call for, the remainder to be kept for our own sick and suffering.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATION.

Annual Meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association—Encouraging Address of President Davis—Election of Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—The annual meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Association of the State of Kansas convened in Representatives' Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. It was called for 10 o'clock this morning, but was postponed, owing to the unusual interest attending the organization of the Legislature. This Association was organized in March, a constitution adopted, officers elected, and several committees appointed to report at the present meeting, with a view to recommend needed legislation. John Davis, of Junction City, was elected President, and Alfred Gray, Secretary. Among the committees appointed, the most important were one to examine the affairs of the Agricultural College, and another to consult with the various railroad Managers, with a view to suggest legislation for the regulation of railway transportation. The first business transacted, to-night, was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, after which Mr. Davis, the President, delivered an address. He reviewed the operations of the Association since its organization, congratulated his hearers on the success which had attended the united efforts of the farmers, in the political field, and predicted excellent results therefrom as well in the Legislature of the present winter as in the coming political canvass. He made a strong argument in favor of the Granges, and defended the secret features of them with spirit. He also spoke warmly in favor of

THE PRINCIPLES OF CO-OPERATION

in its practical application to the every-day necessities of the farmers. The financial situation was treated rather tediously and confusedly. The total abolition of the National Banking system was urged, and urgently needed reforms in the systems of National and State taxation recommended. The unequal operation of the tariff was clearly shown. Perhaps, the most curious suggestion proffered by the speaker was that members of Congress and other officers should be liable to impeachment by a two-thirds vote of the people. The practicability of the scheme, however, was not thoroughly demonstrated. C. W. Green, of Jacksonville, Ill., Crop Reporter and Secretary of the National Agricultural Congress then addressed the Association. He explained in detail the method adopted by his journal in the collec

PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Testimony Taken by the Senate Committee at Joliet.

The Prison Physician Charged with Neglect of Duty.

The Cold-Bath Punishment Declared to Be Cruel and Hazardous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Jan. 13.—Senator Henry called the Committee to order at 9:15. Present, Henry, Reynolds, Gundlach, Shepard, Ferrell, Wilcox, Williamson, Casey.

It was moved that the Committee proceed to inquire into the cause of the death of the convict Williams.

DR. C. RICHARDS, COUNTY CORONER,

who held an inquest over the remains of Convict Williams, was present, and, by resolution, asked to testify. He stated, without being sworn, that the death of Williams first came to his notice through the press. He received a communication from Warden Wham, asking an investigation into the affair. He selected a jury of the best men—men whom he would trust his life in the hands of. It was two weeks after Williams' death that the post-mortem was held. He may have come to his death from rupture of the heart, induced by excitement attending the bath. The body was examined in my office. Found the organs in good order, except the heart, which was in a fatty condition, and ruptured. The heart had two openings in it when presented to the jury. The upper third of one of the openings was made with a knife—so was the lower third. The centre of the aperture may have been a rupture. From the evidence before the inquest I believe Williams' death was produced by rupture of the heart. I don't believe he died from strangulation. The resistance of the prisoner to the bath might have produced the rupture, and the rupture his death. The violent muscular exertion and the shock of the bath must have produced his death. The man was not drowned. The man's general health must have been good. It appeared in evidence before me, however, that he was injured somewhat before he came to the Penitentiary, in a melee with fellow-prisoners. I understood that the bath for punishment had been abolished, but the Prison Physician was instructed by the Commissioners to administer baths in certain cases. Such baths would not be dangerous to a man in good health, if I had ordered such a bath to such a m-n, I should have been present. If I'd been Physician I should have examined Williams, and would not have administered the bath. The Physician ought to have been present when the bath was administered. Do not think the Prison Physician did his duty either before or after the bath. The symptoms of a diseased heart are a weak action of the pulse. The walls of his heart were thin. I could have told of Williams' exact condition by examination. The body was in good condition when I examined it. (Here the Doctor went into recounting the evidence before the Coroner's Jury.) The rupture must have been produced when he was being bathed. Dr. Mason is a legular physician; graduated in Vermont, fi the Castelion School. Have no knowledge of his practice—know nothing of his ability. Willia ns was diseased. It was Mason's duty to have thoroughly examined him. Such bathing is never administered for health—never. Many affections of heart disease are often very obscure, but is in my opinion, and that of several physicians, that Williams' condition could have been determined. He here presented for the examining year, officers were unanimy re-elected. The ch will probably continue its sessions or later, adjourned till to-morrow, reports will be presented.

MAJ. WHAM, WARDEN,

next appeared before the Committee. Said the bath was no part of the punishments of the prison. On the 8th of July the bath as a punishment was abolished. Complaint was made to me some time since that the bath was still being administered. I knew nothing of the bathing until Williams' death. It was away at the time. When I came home Deputy Hall told me of Williams' death. Said he had reported the affair to the Commissioners, when I thought nothing more of it. Hall has been at the prison three or four years. When I entered the prison, found the discipline good, but my aim was to maintain it. One difficulty I discovered, however, was that there was no means of appeal on the part of convicts from the " Keepers " to the Warden or Commissioners. Had gone to work to enforce the writ, and think I have succeeded. [He here explained a series of blanks, etc., by which appeal could be had.] The plan adopted works well, and has been strictly observed by the subordinates, so far as I can learn. Mr. Wham here presented a comparison of punishment between the present and the past, which showed that the punishment had been materially decreased under the new management. He believed that whipping was the best punishment that could be used. Believed it was better for the health. Whipping might have induced Williams' death. [He here read the rules of the prison for the government of the institution.]

On motion, Messrs. Wham and Gundlach were appointed a Committee to examine the written testimony before the late Coroner's jury.

DR. MASON, PRISON PHYSICIAN,

was present, when the Committee proceeded with his examination.

When Williams died I was advised by the Commissioners to make a post mortem examination. When I removed the heart, I found it ruptured. I laid back the scalp, but did not look into the brain. My eye saw was too dull to cut the skull. I was so well satisfied that the man died from rupture of the heart that after examining it I did not prosecute the examination. The heart was sent to Chicago to give a microscopical examination. I ordered Sleeper to bathe Williams. Was not present when the bath was administered. Thought the bath was better than the solitary, and therefore ordered it. Was assisted in the post-mortem by Dr. Hospital Steward. I believe Williams came to his death from rupture of the heart. Do not think the bath produced Williams' death. I never order baths for punishment. I usually give written orders for baths when I deem them necessary as a health measure. The bath is not used as a punishment, and in the case of Williams was ordered by me because he he feigned sickness. He here cited other baths he had ordered and their beneficial effects. The only case of injury to convicts by bathing under my notice is that of Williams. The bath, or violent exercise in bathing, may have "produced" his death. There was no attempt to cover up the affair. I had nothing to do with the calling of a Coroner's inquest, but was ordered to make a post-mortem by the Commissioners. I might not have been able to have discovered any disease of the heart in Williams. It is my duty to personally superintend all baths. I have qualified both medicine and dentistry for twenty-three years. Never worked in the office at dentistry. Had men employed. I sometimes repair teeth of convicts. Have filled teeth for convicts, and have charged them somet cost of material. Some work I have never been paid for at all. The Commissioners authorized me to doctor teeth. The work I have done is one of charity, which I didn't want to have anything to do with. At the time the heart of Williams was taken out by me the Hospital Stewards were present. The Stewards are employes, not convicts. The examination of Dr. Mason being completed, the Committee adjourned to meet again at 1½ o'clock.

THE CORONER'S JURY.

During the recess the Committee took dinner, after which the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, proceeded to an examination of the evidence of the Coroner's Jury, which has already been published in full in these columns.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DR. J. R. CASEY,

The Committee met at 2 o'clock. Dr. J. R. Casey, one of the physicians who assisted in the Coroner's post-mortem examination of Williams' body was called. After repeating a part of his testimony before the Coroner's Jury, he stated that he did not know what was the cause of Williams' death. It might have been a rupture of the heart, but he could not speak positively, for he had not made a microscopical examination. I was once Prison Physician. Was sometimes present in administering a bath at my order. I consider the bath a little hazardous in many instances. Once had a man to die from fatty degeneration of the heart, when I thought he was suffering from demented mind. It is very difficult to determine by an examination as to the condition of one's heart. I used to get from $600 to $1,200 salary. It used to take me the forenoon of each day to fulfill my duties. Don't think the health of the prisoners requires a physician in constant attendance.

CHAPLAIN BRISCOE

was then called. He knew nothing of the baths. He was at the prison when Williams died. I was filling my usual duties, when I entered the bath-house and found Williams lying on a table dead. Have seen good effects from the cold bath, but think it a very cruel treatment, and never want to see any more. Didn't know Williams. The treatment is not so severe now as formerly, and the punishments are far less. When a convict first enters the Institution, I read the rules to him, and in that way he is informed of what conduct is expected of him. Also read the rules to the prisoners on Sunday. There are not as many complaints from prisoners now as a year ago. [In reply to the question whether the former administration was more barbarous, the gentleman did not answer. He evidently has not forgotten how he came, nearly a year ago, in defense of the old management.] Know some of the gentlemen of the Coroner's jury, and do not think they have anything to do with prison contests. They are among our best citizens.

MR. RADCLIFFE,

was called to testify as to the character of the late Coroner's jury. He said they were all good men. He was asked some questions as to the appearance of absconders before the jury in defense of the authorities. Of this he knew but little. Knew the case was argued on one side before the Coroner's jury by Messrs. Bangs and Phelps, hired attorneys of the prison authorities, and that they spoke several hours. Thought the attorneys were hired by Dr. Mason.

DEPUTY-WARDEN J. P. HALL

was called: Have been Deputy since last March. Williams was quite a stubborn man. Had some trouble with him on the morning of the 11th. He said he was sick. Put him in "solitary" that night. The Doctor had ordered him bathed. Gave the order to Sleeper. [He was next on to repeat the details of his testimony before the Coroner's jury.] Williams was bathed, or rather, four times. When I saw him in the course of bathing on the 12th of December he was obstinate. He was ordered to dress himself, when he manifested a disposition to obey orders. I then ordered him undressed again. He was immersed twice again by force. The second time he was taken from the tub he was gasping. We laid him upon a table, and sent for the steward. He died in a few moments.

Senator Wilcox asked if he would consider the bathing of a prisoner of tobacco a severe punishment. He replied that he couldn't say. He could say, outside of his testimony, [illegible]

being punished with 100 lashes because he was found with a copy of the Chicago *Times* in his pocket. The punishment was very unsavory, considering the offense. Men are never tied up by their thumbs, neither are sand-bags strapped to their backs. The punishment in the "solitary" is governed by the nature of his misbehavior. Asked my Deputy twice about the orders of Dr. Mason to bathe Williams. The Physician is not always present when baths are administered. The order for baths is sometimes given in writing. The water in which we give baths is the temperature of artesian water, just from the well.

COMMISSIONER SOUTHWORTH

was called. Was at the prison when Williams died. Know nothing of the matter except what I have heard. Baths for punishment are prohibited by the Board, but admitted, at the discretion of the Doctor, for medical purposes.

COMMISSIONER CARLETON

then made a statement. He said when Dr. Mason first came to the prison Mr. Bane requested Dr. Bacon to remain awhile and assist him. That Mason did not know how to treat convicts, for they could not be treated like other people, medically.

At this juncture Gen. Bane, Penitentiary Commissioner, who has been absent for several weeks, put in an appearance.

Commissioner Carleton then, with the consent of the Committee, read a prepared paper upon the discipline and management of prisons in other countries. Although this was a little irregular, it was listened to with a great deal of patience. Some of the members were lulled to sleep by the gentleman's plaintive language.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE BOARD.

Senator Ferrell called for the reading of a paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of to-day referring to the abolition of the Board of Commissioners. He said he had made no expressions on the question.

Mr. Reynolds said in the discussion that the question was not before the Committee. The other members felt some delicacy in expressing an opinion, owing, doubtless, to the presence of the Commissioners.

On motion of Senator Gundlach, a recess of thirty minutes was taken at 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock, the Special Committee to examine the testimony before the Coroner's Jury, reported and was discharged. After some inquiries into the character of the Coroner's Jury from a citizen present,

DEPUTY HALL

was called. He said Williams was immersed four times. At the second immersion he said he would go to work. I told him to put on his pants. He refused. Hall came in and ordered him immersed again. He was ducked by force the third and fourth times. When taken out the last time, he died in a few minutes. We built a until we conquer them. The witness here went into a rehash of his former testimony, which has heretofore been published.

SUNDRY INCIDENTAL.

Senator Henry here introduced a resolution asking of the Warden a report of the incidental expenses of the Commissioners and Warden since their appointment. He introduced it to ascertain how great such expenses were, and how very necessary in these stringent times to economize. The resolution was adopted after a short discussion.

JUDGE MORRISON

was called, and stated that the Coroner's jury was composed of good, honest, conscientious men. He knew nothing against the foreman, Maj. Dunn. He is a lawyer and of very good repute. When Munn was first asked to go in the jury he refused, but finally consented. From the character of the verdict of that jury, a great deal of talk has been had and suspicions very justly arose. The presence of attorneys before the jury was entirely out of place, and ought not to have been permitted. It was a proceeding unheard of.

COMMISSIONER BANE TESTIFIED.

I was at the Prison when Williams died; was not at the Coroner's inquest. I was notified that Capt. Hall wanted to see me; that a man had been killed in punishment. Hall told me that Williams was in regular course of punishment. The Board met in a few moments, and concluded the man had died under a course of punishment. Did not see the necessity of a Coroner's jury. We ordered the prison surgeon to hold a post-mortem at once. He was absent. Left word to me, and I was satisfied he had died from heart-disease. The heart was taken to Chicago for microscopic examination; am a physician. At the time the bath was administered, considered it as a punishment. The temperature of the water was unobjectionable for bathing a healthy man; saw the heart of Williams; believe that it was ruptured. The opinion of some Chicago physicians is that the rupture was made by the Doctor's knife in opening the pericardium.

Here the witness entered into a long explanation of the punishment, and an extended eulogy of the Penitentiary management, which was more tedious than instructive. In conclusion, he opposed the opinion that solitary confinement was the best mode of punishment, and said that Dr. Mason was an efficient physician.

PROVISION FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION.

Senator Reynolds moved the appointment of a Sub-Committee of Messrs. Henry, Sheppard, and Wilcox to examine Steward Baird at the prison to-morrow. Adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Ferrell moved to adjourn, to meet at Springfield, which was carried. The Committee will leave here on the 11:15 train to-morrow. The Committee appear abundantly satisfied as to the incompetency of the Prison Physician, Dr. Mason, and will, without doubt, so report. There is some doubt as to the report in reference to Deputies Hall and Sleeper, both of whom it is believed will receive severe censure. The report upon the finances and discipline of the concern will not be adverse, but it is evident that the abolition of the bath, as now administered, will be recommended. The Committee have manifested a disposition to do its whole duty throughout.

THE GRAND JURY TO-DAY.

Deputy-Warden Hall was before the Grand Jury today, to testify in the case of Williams. He was occupied about three-quarters of an hour. His testimony was but a rehash of what has already been made public through these columns.

The jury adjourned late this afternoon without finding any bill against any of the authorities. To its credit be it said the jury did not follow the example of the Coroner's jury in stepping aside to pass a eulogy upon the case.

ST. LOUIS.

Cheap Transportation Memorial—Newspaper Wrangle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Col. William M. Grosvenor has left for Washington, taking with him a memorial of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange to Congress, asking the consideration of the transportation question as related to the interests of the Mississippi Valley. The paper is an able and succinct document, prepared by Col. Grosvenor for the Committee, of which he is Chairman. The facts are not novel, nor are many of the views set forth original, although they are newly collected and thoughtfully expressed.

"COUPON AND THE " DIVIDEND."

J. B. McCullagh, late managing editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, has filed a petition in equity in the Circuit Court for this city asking that a note for $20,000 held against him by the *Democrat* Company be cancelled. The note was given in payment for that amount of stock of which he paid in cash $12,500 when becoming managing editor, and this amount is credited on the back of the note. McCullagh claims that he was given to understand, when he paid in the money, that his position as managing editor of the paper was assured.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Opening of the Annual Session at Baltimore—Subjects to Be Discussed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The National Board of Trade, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the last annual session in Chicago, met to-day, Frederick Bally, of Philadelphia, in the chair. About forty delegates were present, representing Baltimore, Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Richmond, and other cities. The official programme of recommendations and resolutions to be considered was read.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, moved that subjects 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the official programme, embracing reform of the currency, resumption, specie payments, national banking, and National Banking law, be referred to a committee of nine, to be appointed by the President, the latter to be Chairman of said Committee, and to report on Thursday morning.

The motion was adopted and the following Committee appointed: Enoch Pratt, Baltimore; D. F. Nourse, Boston; A. M. Wright, Chicago; A. Lester Taylor, Cincinnati; E. Smith, Milwaukee; J. A. Stephens, New York; George Bain, St. Louis; Henry Winsdor, Philadelphia; W. P. S. Marsh, Buffalo.

Subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, relating to railroad transportation, transportation of grain in bulk, the establishment of a Bureau of Internal Improvement, construction, Revenue laws, and capitulation of tax on emigrants, were severally called up and postponed.

Subject 11, lake coasting trade, from the Chamber of Commerce at Milwaukee, was next taken up, and a resolution that the National Board of Trade memorialize Congress to amend the law regulating the coasting trade of the lakes so as to require masters of vessels in all cases to report their arrival at and departure from any port in the United States where there are custom-houses, and file with the proper officer manifests of their cargoes taken on board or discharged at such ports, was adopted.

Subject 12, relative to State interference in municipal affairs, from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was lost by a vote of 15 to 21.

Subject 13, from the Board of Trade of Chicago, petitioning the Legislatures of the several States for a law requiring all persons carrying on any business under a firm name to register with the County Clerk or some other designated officer the firm names, and each individual member thereof, was adopted.

Subject 14, from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, relative to uniformity in the manufacturing laws, and limitation of liability of stockholders, was adopted with an amendment.

Subjects in reference to the consideration of the Mississippi levees, and of the reorganization of the Indian Territory, were postponed.

The Board adjourned till to-morrow.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 13.—The funeral of Col. Cahill took place to-day from St. John's Episcopal Church, and was attended by the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templars, Druids, military veterans, and a large concourse of relatives and friends. The funeral cortege was the largest and most imposing seen here for years. Col. Cahill's sudden and untimely death has caused general mourning among all classes of our citizens.

MANUFACTURES IN PERU.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 13.—The leading business men of LaSalle and Peru met in the last-named city to-day, pursuant to adjournment, and completed the organization of an association for the substantial encouragement of manufactures. Advertisements setting forth the local advantages to be found here, will be published in the Chicago papers.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A Short and Decisive Fight Between the New York Workingmen and Police.

Many Rioters Badly Clubbed and Thirty Ringleaders Arrested.

Nine Thousand Miners on a Strike in the Schuylkill Region.

Negro Strikers Raiding Through the Teche District in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Tompkins Square and the streets in its vicinity has been the scene of a riot, though not a very disastrous one, all day long. The Executive Committee of the Unemployed Workingmen decided yesterday, because of the strong opposition they met on all sides, not to have their proposed parade to-day, but announced to their fellows that a mass meeting would be held in the above-named square at 11 o'clock this morning, to fix upon what measures their condition demanded they should take in the future. Many who expected there would be little trouble were disappointed.

Tompkins Square, which is bounded by Avenues A and B and Seventh and Tenth streets, is a desolate-looking inclosure several acres in extent, and is barren of trees and shrubs. Early this morning there issued forth from the tenement-houses, which are packed together in that quarter of the city, crowds of people, all of whom bent their steps toward the above-named square. By 9 o'clock the square itself was

THRONGED WITH MEN.

Organizations of the unemployed arrived from time to time, gradually swelling the crowd. They were nearly all men whose features indicated that they were endowed with only the lowest order of intelligence,—men not capable of reasoning or tracing an effect to its cause, and regulating their actions thereby. They were fierce and did not hesitate to mutter audibly curses on the city authorities. The windows of the houses facing the square, as well as the streets, were filled with idle spectators who had gathered at the promptings of their morbid curiosity to witness whatever of trouble there might be.

THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE POLICE

for a riot were never better than to-day, the Commissioners having thought best to make arrangements in order to be prepared for any emergency which might arise. One thousand six hundred men were on duty, either garrisoned in down-town stations on patrolling those streets in which there might be trouble. A large force of men was on duty at the Sixth Precinct Station-House, in Franklin street, not far from the City Hall. Inspector Walling had charge. Superintendent Matsell would have made his headquarters here had there been necessity for it. Had the processionists tried to march below Canal street, they would have met the entire force of officers. In the Seventeenth Precinct, in which Tompkins Square is situated, 200 men were stationed, under command of Capt. Walsh.

At 10:45, Capt. Walsh, at the head of twenty-four picked men, in double ranks, marched to the centre of Thompkins Square, and there halted to await the arrival of the mounted squad, but this body was tardy. The scowling crowd that surrounded them

MOVED TO AN INDEPENDENT HALTING PLACE,

and Capt. Walsh ordered a charge. The officers started into a run, and clubbed all who came within their reach. In ten minutes the square was cleared. The police took no prisoners during the first few instances. A Communist struck Sergt. Bershold on the head with a hammer and knocked him senseless, and several officers were struck with stones. All were helped to the station-house and their wounds dressed, and none are thought dangerous. The man who struck Berghold resisted when an attempt was made to arrest him. He was badly clubbed about the head and one of his arms broken. A man who was wearing the Communistic badge of the Commune, and calling on those present to attack the officers, was arrested; and another, who wore a Communistic badge, was taken into custody.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE MORNING

The majority of those assembled to take part in the meeting left the vicinity for the day after the raid was made on them, but thousands of young ruffians, from 10 to 18 years of age, and little boys, gathered from time to time in the streets near the station-house, but were as often charged by the police and driven into the doorways and alleys or other hiding places. Several men took possession of a tenement house on Avenue B, about noon, and from that coign of vantage hurled stones at the police, and made themselves so obnoxious that the officers ascended to the roof and arrested all whom they could catch. During the day thirty men were arrested for riotous acts. Various clubs and stones or knives were found in the pockets of most of them. So far as known, no pistol-shot was fired in connection with the riot. At 6 o'clock the prisoners were conducted under a strong guard from the Seventeenth Precinct Station-House to Essex Market Police Court, where they were committed for trial. On the way

AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE

them was made, and stones, sticks, and other missles were hurled at the officers, but by the assiduous use of clubs, they soon put their assailants to flight.

Charlotte Wilson, the man who assaulted Sergt. Berghold, is a painter, and has been out of work nineteen weeks. He says that at the last meeting of the organization to which he belongs, known as the Arbeiter Union, the Committee of Safety reported that it could not induce the city authorities to provide work for the unemployed, and that the organization would now be compelled to use force. The Committee, he said, then

ADVISED MEMBERS

of the Society to procure weapons and enforce their rights. On leaving home this morning, therefore, he took a hammer with him, attaching it by a thong to his wrist. Before leaving their assembly rooms, their leader, Officheck, told them that if the police interfered with them they should use weapons. Acting on this advice, he assailed Sergeant Berghold under the circumstances above narrated.

Julius H. Schwab, who was arrested for having in his possession a red Communistic flag, is a cement mason, and a native of Germany. He admits that he is not a citizen, having been in America but four years. He is a member of Section 9 of the International Society. He was arrested years ago for the same offense, when the Internationalists attempted to parade on Sunday, in violation of the orders of the Police Commissioners. He vehemently denounces the raid on the workingmen as an outrage, and expresses himself as

WILLING TO BE MADE A MARTYR

in such a cause. He asserts that the charges that he was inciting a riot were trumped up against him, and had harranged no one, and carried no unlawful weapon. His father, he says, served five years in prison for taking part in the German labor movement of 1831-33. Evidently he is a leader on this subject.

Joseph H. Officher, said to be the leader of a party of Communists, is very reticent. He says he went to the square with others with peaceable intentions, but when he saw his friend Meyer attacked by the police he went to the rescue. A point which workingmen will do well to note is that

THOSE SEDITIOUS RASCALS

Banks, McGuire, and Dunn, who incited this movement, and who loudly proclaimed themselves to be the unemployed workingman's best friends, were not seen to-day. They did not stand out with those who believed in them, and help to meet the brunt of the attack which their speeches rendered inevitable. The city is perfectly quiet to-night, and no more trouble is apprehended.

Miners' Strike in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 13.—About the first of every year a committee of the coal operators and a committee from the Miners' Union meet to fix a basis of wages for the ensuing year. Up to 1871, a strike each year was the rule. Since that time it has been the exception, till this year, when we are

THREATENED WITH A MORE SERIOUS SUSPENSION

than has occurred for years. The basis for the past year has been regulated on the price of coal being $2.50 per ton at Port Carbon, and when the two Committees met, on the 25th of December, to regulate the wages for next year, the miners were willing to accept the same basis as last year, although the price of coal was more than double the whole year, and was at the time 15 per cent above; but the operators, at the head of whom is Franklin B. Gowan, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, naked an adjournment of the meeting till after a meeting of the great coal companies in New York, on Jan. 6. On Wednesday, the 7th of January, both Committees met in this city, when Mr. Gowan, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, wanted

A REDUCTION TO A BASIS OF $2.25 PER TON.

This the miners voted upon yesterday, and determined unanimously to reject the proposition, and to-night the

9,000 MINERS HAVE QUIT WORK,

and all the great coal interests of this vast region are idle.

The *Daily Standard*, the leading paper of this region, prints the semi-official statement that President Gowan has ordered all the improvements to cease, and all work in his collieries to be suspended until the controversy is settled. They also state that large numbers of hands in the repair shops will be discharged, and more than half the employes of the road thrown out of employment.

This action will seriously cripple the adjoining coalfields, where the road runs, and affect more or less the whole interests of the trade. There is a good deal of feeling and much excitement over the condition of things, and the general feeling is that the action of the great Company which controls all the individual operators is decidedly wrong, for many of these collieries would like to work, but this Company will of course prevent them. On Saturday next

ANOTHER MEETING,

and the last one, probably, between the operators and the workingmen, will take place, when all may be amicably settled, but it is hardly probable that such will be the case. The workingmen will at that meeting authorize all their men to go to work in mines where there is coal in the chambers in sufficient quantities. The prices to be paid to labor, skilled and unskilled, will be a reduction of 40 per cent from that paid last year. The bank statements just made show very favorably, with large increase in surplus and deposits. Nearly all the collieries are paying up the back half-pay, and all are again paying their workmen in full. The prospects for a large spring trade are most favorable. Western iron orders are plenty, and collections easy.

Pennsylvania United Workmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 13.—The Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the United States convened to-day in Neville Hall on Fourth street. Sixty-four lodges were represented, numbering over 500 members. Reports of the Committee were read, which show that the order is in a prosperous condition, and is rapidly spreading, being now in existence in fifteen States. After electing Grand Officers for the ensuing year, the Lodge adjourned to meet again for general business to-morrow.

Omaha Printers and Cigar-Makers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 13.—The proprietors of the daily papers of this city have proposed to reduce the price of composition from 45 to 40 cents per thousand, commencing on Thursday. The printers' Union have given no answer, but have the matter still under consideration.

The cigar-makers and employers have not come to any settlement since the strike. Most of the men belonging to the Union are still idle, and a few have left the city.

Striking Negroes Threaten Death and Destruction in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—The negroes on Bayou Lafouche and Teche are on a strike, the landowners having resolved not to pay over $15 per month. They paid $20 the last year. Large numbers of mounted men go from place to place, allowing none to work. The following message, received by Gov. Kellogg, shows that they are creating alarm:

CHACAHOULA, La., Jan. 13.

DEAR SIR: Send us assistance immediately. Our section is in a state of terror and alarm. All work is suspended. Armed bodies of mounted men enter our premises in spite of our remonstrances, and threaten the life of all at work. Our peace and safety demand immediate action at your hands.

(Signed) J. J. SHAFFER,
H. C. MINOR,
WM. MINOR,
EUGENE MINOR,
WM. A. SHAFFER,
EDWARD MCCOLLOM,
W. S. WILLIAMS,
W. L. SHAFFER.

Citizens of that quarter called upon Kellogg to-day and urged him to send immediate relief. The Governor stated that a force would probably be sent to-morrow.

Striking Engineers Apply for Situations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The strike on the J. M. & I. Railroad finally ended yesterday, but the striking engineers in a body applied to the officers of the road to be reinstated. The Superintendent replied that their positions had all been filled by new men, and he proposed to retain these men on business principles.

Railroad Troubles in New Jersey.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Jan. 13.—The engineers and the train and track hands of the New Jersey Southern Railroad quit work last evening. The locomotives in the shops were partly disconnected and taken out. The track has been torn up in different places, preventing trains from running.

Bricklayers' National Union.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 13.—The National Union of Bricklayers assembled at Ranke's Hall to-day. Among those who were present were delegates from Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. Reports of officers were read and referred, and the Union soon afterward adjourned till to-morrow.

A Compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—At a conference to-day between the officers and engineers of the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads, relative to the 15 per cent reduction of wages, it was agreed that the engineers continue work, with the understanding that the old standard of wages be adopted as soon as the condition of the companies will permit.

The Mayor of Boston to the Workingmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—At noon to-day, a delegation of eight workingmen, representing the gathering of workingmen that met in Faneuil Hall Dec. 11, waited upon Mayor Cobb at the City Hall. They were headed by E. M. Chamberlin, once candidate of the Labor-Reform party for Governor, who read an address to the following effect:

ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR.

The workingmen of the city now out of employment requested to be employed on public works; and, if want of funds were alleged as an excuse for not furnishing work, they declared their readiness to receive the scrip or certificates of indebtedness of the city in pay for work at par in currency, the same to be redeemed by the city in taxes or others dues, owing or to be owed to the city. The address set forth at length the dependence of the city's property upon the prosperity of the laboring-men in it. Argued that the present time was especially favorable for the prosecution of public work, cited the experience of the Island of Guernsey, where a market-house was built and paid for in scrip, which was ultimately all redeemed by the proceeds of rent, and as fast as redeemed canceled.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

It was requested that land be purchased in the vicinity of Quincy Market, and new market-houses erected thereon; that the construction of new reservoirs and aqueducts for a supply of pure water be at once begun; that the construction of new city hall and court-house be immediately entered upon, and that suitable works for supplying the citizens with good light at night, at a reasonable charge, be undertaken. It asked that this city hire laborers directly without the intervention of contractors, and that eight hours be made a day's work by municipal regulations.

The following are the essential parts of

MAYOR COBB'S REPLY:

No such excuse as the want of funds will be pleaded by me as an excuse for not furnishing work. I have no doubt the means can easily be obtained for making all such improvements, and carrying on all such works as are necessary to promote the public health, safety, and convenience. If the credit of the city has fallen so low that we were unable to obtain money on reasonable terms to pay its employes, I should not have made the recommendations which I did last week to the City Council. I believe the resort to such an expedient as you suggest, even temporarily, would have a most fatal effect on the future credit of the city, and would in the end produce far greater distress among the workingmen than that which it was introduced to alleviate.

ERRORS OF THE WORKINGMEN.

It would be inaugurating a policy which, in the hands of a political corporation, would be almost certain to lead to abuse. When a corporation is reduced to paying its men on Saturday night for the work of its own manufacture, it is time for that corporation to contract its operations, or bankruptcy will follow; but, as I have said, the city is not in a condition which requires us to consider the expediency of resorting to such a measure, and it is not likely to be in such a condition as long as the Government keeps within the proper sphere of its duties. The rapid growth of the industry and commerce of the city during the past few years, and the highly encouraging prospects for the future, justify the Government in going forward with its work, and making all needful improvements without regard to the temporary disturbance in the financial affairs of the country. If the City Council should carry out the recommendations which I have made in regard to enlarging the water works and erecting public buildings,

EMPLOYMENT WILL BE FURNISHED

to a large number of men. In making your request for work, I do not suppose you expect or desire that the city authorities should employ men in doing unnecessary work. We are here to execute a trust; our powers are wisely defined and limited by the statutes of the Commonwealth; we cannot use the public funds except for certain public purposes for a legitimate value. In my opinion, it would be a very short-sighted policy for the City Government, supposing it had the authority, to undertake to give work at all times to those who happen to be out of work, and cannot readily obtain it elsewhere. You can see, with

A LITTLE REFLECTION,

to what this would lead. The moment we depart from the rule of providing employment only for those for as it is required to perform the honest and legitimate business of the Government, we are surrounded by difficulties. This fictitious demand for labor would grow by what it fed on. There would be no limit to such a course when it once entered upon. If you undertook to limit it to the workingmen of Boston, the number out of employment would steadily increase, while the place they formerly held would be filled by men attracted here from all parts of New England. The experiment has been tried in other countries, and has been found, I believe, to operate injuriously to the best interests of the workingmen. It creates a large class who lean upon the Government for support, instead of depending upon their own exertions. I recognize the

OBLIGATION RESTING UPON THE GOVERNMENT

in such a time as this, to do everything it properly can in furnishing employment to those who need it, and improving the business interests of the citizens; and to that end I have represented to the City Council that the present is a suitable time for making those improvements which the growth of the city has rendered necessary.

The outlook does not appear to be at all gloomy. The effects of the late financial disturbance are passing away. Our manufactories will soon resume their wonted activity, and I have no doubt there will soon be plenty of work for all who desire it.

THE DELEGATION REJOINS.

The leaders of the delegation expressed their thanks for the attention given them, and the hope that the Mayor would communicate with them hereafter on some points in their requests not considered in his remarks, after which the interview terminated.

Pittsburgh Workmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 13.—The Internationalists promise to visit the Municipal Hall in a body at the next meeting of the Councils, which occurs a week from Monday, and take such action as will compel the city to give them work.

The window-glass trade here is looking up very favorably, and all the factories will soon resume, as the entire stock in the warehouses is exhausted. The prices to be paid to labor, skilled and unskilled, will be a reduction of 40 per cent from that paid last year. The bank statements just made show very favorably, with large increase in surplus and deposits. Nearly all the factories are paying up the back half-pay, and all are again paying their workmen in full. The prospects for a large spring trade are most favorable. Western iron orders are plenty, and collections easy.

Striking Negroes Threaten Death and Destruction in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—The negroes on Bayou Lafouche and Teche are on a strike, the landowners having resolved not to pay over $15 per month. They paid $20 the last year. Large numbers of mounted men go from place to place, allowing none to work. The following message, received by Gov. Kellogg, shows that they are creating alarm:

CHACAHOULA, La., Jan. 13.

DEAR SIR: Send us assistance immediately. Our section is in a state of terror and alarm. All work is suspended. Armed bodies of mounted men enter our premises in spite of our remonstrances, and threaten the life of all at work. Our peace and safety demand immediate action at your hands.

(Signed) J. J. SHAFFER,
H. C. MINOR,
WM. MINOR,
EUGENE MINOR,
WM. A. SHAFFER,
EDWARD MCCOLLOM,
W. S. WILLIAMS,
W. L. SHAFFER.

Citizens of that quarter called upon Kellogg to-day and urged him to send immediate relief. The Governor stated that a force would probably be sent to-morrow.

Striking Engineers Apply for Situations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The strike on the J. M. & I. Railroad finally ended yesterday, but the striking engineers in a body applied to the officers of the road to be reinstated. The Superintendent replied that their positions had all been filled by new men, and he proposed to retain these men on business principles.

Railroad Troubles in New Jersey.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Jan. 13.—The engineers and the train and track hands of the New Jersey Southern Railroad quit work last evening. The locomotives in

BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the Condition
OF THE
Northwestern National Bank
AT CHICAGO,
In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Dec. 26, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,286,747.82
Overdrafts		106.53
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		563,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		29,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$130,720.45	
Due from other National Banks	4,068.53	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	10,538.19	
Checks and cash items	3,193.48	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	113,548.37	
Bills of other National Banks	17,178.00	
Fractional currency	1,234.15	
Specie, viz.: Gold	25,000.00	
Legal-Tender Notes	255,000.00	
		559,141.63
		$3,416,606.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Discount, Exchange, Interest	218,514.63
Profit and Loss	22,841.37
	22,755.37
National Bank circulation outstanding	428,900.00
Individual deposits	$2084,491.50
Demand certificates of deposit	1,300.00
Certified checks	36,303.67
Due to National Banks	110,378.90
Due to State Banks and Bankers	36,381.02
	2,254,956.19
	$3,416,606.06

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George Sturges, President of the Northwestern National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE STURGES, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1874.

ANSON STAGER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ANSON STAGER,
BURNHAM,
GEO. STURGES, } Directors.

Report of the Condition
OF THE
Union National Bank
OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business Dec. 26, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,512,222.02
Overdrafts		4,771.32
U

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The demand for money continues very active, yet the banks are accommodating all their regular customers at 10 per cent. In the open market there is also a good supply of money at the same price, and we learn of considerable sums being sent in by country banks for investment in commercial paper. This shows that money is plenty in the country. The active movement and high prices of grain and pork are making the Northwest feel rich; and, though the trade in manufactured goods of every kind is very small just at present, the outlook for a good business during the next four or five months was scarcely ever better than now. This seems to be the general feeling of the whole business community.

New York exchange is still scarce, and sells at 60c to 75c per $1,000 premium.

The movement of currency from this city, both to the country and to New York, is quite active.

ANNUAL BANK ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the usual custom of holding their annual elections on the second Tuesday of January, the National Banks of this city proceeded to-day to elect their Directors and officers for the year 1874, with the following results:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—Samuel M. Nickerson, Franklin D. Gray, Samuel W. Allerton, H. H. Porter, Marcel Talcott, Edward F. Lawrence, Lyman J. Gage, Nelson Morris, and H. M. Wilmarth. The officers elected were the same as last year, viz: Samuel M. Nickerson, President; F. D. Gray, Vice-President; L. J. Gage, Cashier; H. B. Symonds, Assistant Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—John V. Farwell, H. G. Powers, Daniel Thompson, Asa Dow, W. C. D. Granniss, A. A. Munger, G. Prate, James W. Odell, A. P. Kelley, C. T. Wheeler, W. F. Coolbaugh, David Dows, and John E. Williams, of New York.

Officers—W. F. Coolbaugh, President; C. T. Wheeler, Vice-President; Geo. A. Ives, Cashier; George E. Small, Assistant Cashier.

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—J. O. Rutter, P. T. Turnley, T. P. Tallman, John Maltoeka, Morris Selz, Albert P. Smith.

Officers—J. O. Butter, President; P. T. Turnley, Vice-President; T. P. Tallman, Cashier.

CORN-EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—Henry Botsford, J. H. Dwight, C. E. Culver, S. A. Kent, C. B. Pope, N. R. Platt, J. S. Rumsey, B. F. Murphy, A. S. Burt, and Geo. W. Champlin.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

Directors—H. McVicker, C. H. Fargo, E. H. Phelps, E. R. Fan, E. M. Corbey, A. H. Pullman, P. C. Maynard, S. C. Bever, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; E. S. Edgerton, St. Paul; J. H. Easton, Decora, Ia.

Officers—P. C. Maynard, President; J. H. McVicker, Vice-President; E. Maynard, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—J. Irving Pearce, George M. Pullman, Charles R. Steele, William T. Allen, Joseph Medill, S. A. Moore, Charles H. Curtis, C. M. Henderson, and H. W. Bishop.

Officers—J. Irving Pearce, President; L. V. Parsons, Cashier; William S. Smith, Assistant Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—Charles B. Sawyer, Nelson Ludington, C. J. Gilbert, H. C. Durand, Daniel A. Jones, Thomas S. Phillips, L. D. Norton, Isaac G. Lombard, Henry Whitbeck, Charles E. Barton, William Dickinson.

Officers—N. Ludington, President; H. C. Durand, Vice-President; Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier; E. B. Lathrop, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Directors and officers the same as last year.

HOME NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—A. M. Billings, Jacob Beidler, A. L. Chetlain, George W. Fuller, William H. Ovington, John A. Tyrrell, William B. Talcott, R. Derickson, John McArthur, B. F. Russell, David Bradley, Carlile Mason, Wyley M. Egan.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—William Stewart, James McKindley, I. N. Ash, H. W. Himsdale, W. H. Arnold, C. V. Marsh, S. A. Downer, William F. Endicott, James McK. Sanger.

Officers—W. F. Endicott, President; William Stewart, Vice-President; James McK. Sanger, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—Henry H. Taylor, Alfred Cowles, H. Z. Culver, E. F. Palmer, D. K. Pearsons, Henry W. King, P. R. Westfall, N. O. Williams, S. W. Rawson, William H. Ferry, Henry F. Eames, Henry Keep, John A. Markley.

UNION STOCK-YARDS NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—William F. Tucker, John R. Hoxie, Samuel H. Nickerson, Marcel Talcott, and Edward Stickney.

Officers—William F. Tucker, President; John R. Hoxie, Vice-President; Edward Stickney, Cashier.

NORTH-WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—George Sturges, E. Buckingham, James G. Sturges, Anson Stager, and James D. Sturges.

Officers—George Sturges, President; James D. Sturges, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—C. B. Blair, Daniel A. Jones, J. K. Botsford, William Blair, C. J. Blair, John De-Koven, and T. M. Avery.

Officers—C. B. Blair, President; J. K. Botsford, Vice-President; J. DeKoven, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—W. Bushnell, A. T. Weed, E. H. Reed, E. H. Gammon, John Glessnor.

Officers—A. D. Reed, President; A. B. Minor, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Directors—Mahlon D. Ogden, N. S. Bouton, Seneca D. Kimbark, O. R. Keith, John McGennisss, Jr., R. E. Goodell, Benjamin V. Page.

Officers—R. E. Goodell, President; C. D. Sherman, Cashier.

Several of the other banks besides the National held their elections to-day, with the following results:

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Trustees—W. K. McAlister, John Buehler, E. F. Pulsifer, S. W. Rawson, J. H. Pearson, James Longley, James Ward.

Officers—S. W. Rawson, President; W. B. Howell, Cashier; J. H. Pearson, Vice-President.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN, AND TRUST COMPANY.

Trustees—H. H. Magie, A. H. Burby, E. Blackman, George Armour, William E. Doggett, Peter L. Yoe, E. T. Watkins, E. R. Rogers, John Tyrrell, Charles P. Kellogg, Solomon A. Smith.

Officers—S. A. Smith, President; William E. Doggett, Vice President; Charles Henrotin, Cashier; Henry C. Lamb, Assistant Cashier.

BOHEMIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

Directors—J. V. Clarke, Thomas Honsergan, Philip Conley, Edward Hempstead, Thomas H. Beebe, Michael Keeley, James R. McKay.

Officers—J. V. Clarke, President; Edward Hempstead, First Vice-President; Michael Keeley, Second Vice-President; Hamilton B. Dox, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK OF CHICAGO.

Directors—C. Knobelsdorff, W. Metzger, Adolph Misch, Francis Lachner, August Schwartz, C. H. Warnecke, Louis Schultz, Christ. Stone, G. Busprecr, Martin Keller, Frank Kuhn, F. Madlener, M. Cossmann.

PREFERENCE CREDITORS OF AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

Some recently published rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States at its October term, endeavor to define, as far as possible, the extent to which an insolvent debtor may permit his property to be taken under a judgment at law to satisfy one creditor in preference to others, though at the same time he may know that he is insolvent, and would be without defense against the petition of any other creditor for an order in bankruptcy. The Court held as follows:

1. Under a sound construction of Sections 35 and 39 of the Bankrupt law something more than passive non-resistance in submitting to a levy is necessary to invalidate a judgment and levy on his property when the debt is due and he has no defense.

2. In such case there is no legal obligation on the debtor to file a petition in bankruptcy to prevent the judgment and levy, and a failure to do so is not sufficient evidence of an intent to give a preference to the judgment creditor, or to defeat the operation of the Bankrupt law.

3. Though the judgment creditor in such a case may know the insolvent condition of the debtor, his judgment and levy upon his property are not, therefore, void, and are no violation of the act.

4. A lien thus obtained by him will not be displaced by subsequent proceedings in bankruptcy, though commenced within four months after levy of the execution or rendition of the judgment.

5. Very slight circumstances, however, which tend to show the existence of an affirmative desire on the part of the bankrupt to give a preference, or to defeat the operation of the act, may, by giving color to the whole transaction, render the lien void.

6. These special circumstances must be left to decide each case as it arises.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81, ex int.	117	117¼@117⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '62	113	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '64	115	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65	115¾	115⅞@116

U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July, ex. int.	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July, ex. int.	115⅝	115⅝@115¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July, ex. int.	115⅜	115½
10-40s	113	113⅛@113¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111⅜	112¼@113
U. S. currency 6s	119¾	119¾@114½
Gold (full weight)	111	111⅜
Gold coupons	111	111⅜
Gold exchange		111⅝
Sterling	4.83½	4.87
Chicago City 7s	99 and int.	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	97 and int.	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		97@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Customs receipts, $554,000.

Treasury disbursements, $1,089,000.

Produce exports for the week, $4,505,705.

Money ruled easy at 6@7.

Sterling weak at $4.82½@4.83 for sixty days; $4.86@4.86½ for sight.

Gold closed steady at 111¾, after selling at 111¾@111¼.

Carrying rates were 6@7 gold, to 1-32.

The clearings were $56,000,000.

Government bonds were firm and quiet.

State bonds ruled quiet at slightly improved figures.

Stocks opened steady, then declined ¼@1¼c, on rumors of a riot in Tomkins' Square, and continued feverish until it was settled that the workingmen had dispersed without serious disturbances, and the receipt of Washington advices to the effect that Richardson regarded yesterday's vote on Kelly's bill as favorable to inflation, notwithstanding later votes on Holman's and Dawes' resolutions. The market then recovered from the early decline, and closed steady at the highest figures of the day. The firmness was most decided in Illinois Central. The most active shares were Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and New York Central. The total sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 200,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Western Union, 41,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Wabash, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Ohios, 20,000 New York Central, 26,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 St. Paul, 11,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 6,300 Northwestern.

Sterling, $4.83½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	116⅜
Coupons, '62	113¾	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	115	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, (5-20s)	115¾	New 5s	112

STATE BONDS

Missouri's	92	Virginia's, old	40
Tennessee's, old	79¾	North Carolina's, old	26
Tennessee's, new	79	North Carolina's, new	15
Virginia's, new	45		

STOCKS.

Canton	15	St. Paul pfd	72¾
Western Union	77¼	Wabash	52½
Quicksilver	29	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	92¾	Fort Wayne	90¾
Wells Fargo	93	Terre Haute	30
American Express	50½	Terre Haute pfd	53
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton pfd	119
New York Central	102¾	Illinois Central	94¾
Erie	19¾	Ohio & Mississippi	44½
Erie pfd	42	Cleve., Col., & Cin.	76
Harlem	125	Chi., Bur., & Quincy	99¼
Harlem pfd	132	Lake Shore	92¾
Michigan Central	80	Indiana Central	33
Illinois Central	94¾	Columbus Central	33
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	86½	Union Pacific stock	34½
Northwestern	60½	Union Pacific bonds	85
Northwestern pfd	72½	Central Pacific bonds	96¾
Rock Island	100¾	Mo., Kan., & Texas	20
New Jersey Central	99½	Boston, Hart. & Erie	3½
St. Paul	48¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Jan. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-second st, 24½ ft w of Oakley av, e f, 25x131½ ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $1,000.

Aberdeen st, 198 ft s of Adams st, e f, 24½x125 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1873; consideration, $8,000.

Washington st, 30 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 30x100 ft, Dec. 29, 1873; consideration, $2,500.

Larrabee st, near Linden st, e f, 50¾ ft to alley, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $3,020.

North Sangamon st, 210 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 5, 1873; consideration, $1,200.

North Sangamon st, 130½ ft n of Chicago av, e f, 23½x156½ ft, dated April 5, 1873; consideration, $1,350.

Third st, n of and near Harrison st, e f, 75x101 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $7,000. Jacob H. Frank to Mary Ginsberg.

The premises No. 175 Main st, dated Dec. 23, 1873; consideration, $2,000.

Wentworth av, 225 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1873; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-second st, 175 ft w of Lincoln-st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 25, 1873; consideration, $1,000.

Meagher st, 197 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 25x99 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,400.

Warren av, 260 ft w of Stanton st, s f, 24x128 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,500.

West Van Buren st, 200 ft w of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $725.

West Van Buren st, 50 ft e of Sacramento st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $900.

Carroll st, 25 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x124 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $3,400.

Canal port av, 25 ft n e of String st, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $12,000.

Robey st, 120 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x130 ft, with building, dated April 26, 1873; consideration, $4,200.

SOUTH OF SIXTY-FIRST.

Lot 14, in Wentz & Hyde's Lot 1, in Assessors' n w ¼ of s e ¼ of Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF SIXTY-SECOND.

Wright st, n w cor of Kincaid av; entire block (being the Brighton Silver-Smelting and Refining Works), dated Nov. 1, 1873; consideration, $40,000.

Lot 37, in Block 1 of Wright & Windett's n w ¼ of s e ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

E ½ ft of Lot 2, in Block 52, Town of Hyde Park, dated Jan 7, 1873; consideration, $1,800.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	17,180	4,900	16,176	3,497
Wheat, bu	74,140	107,000	114,478	21,264
Corn, bu	38,310	107,230	4,727	1,151
Oats, bu	49,260	20,950	26,932	14,140
Rye, bu	1,540	2,197	592	400
Barley, bu	16,110	13,954	13,264	6,100
Grass seed, lbs	103,994	129,740	66,906	42,720
Flax seed, lbs		9,600	21,000	
Broom corn, lbs	23,600	27,300	520	24,740
Cured meats, lbs	201,500	207,600	733,261	2656,270
Cattle, hds	37	19	78	900
Pork, brls	151	86	78	900
Lard, lbs	76,300	153,000	104,200	1048,800
Tallow, lbs	35,370	33,450	21,210	
Butter, lbs	56,000	49,755	44,829	25,210
Dressed hogs, No	3,840	2,072	4,064	1,720
Live hogs, No	17,784	31,567	4,303	6,249
Cattle, No	2,961	3,726	1,412	1,501
Sheep, No	850	1,677	272	726
Hides, lbs	272,704	123,610	205,909	86,180
Highwines, brls	461	264	388	365
Wool, lbs	142,762	112,001	127,183	31,470
Potatoes, bu				23
Lumber, m ft	1,140,000	501,000	438,000	244,000
Shingles, m	570,000	260,000	456,000	100,000
Lath, m		40,000	58,700	
Salt, brls	150	500	998	1,144

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,904 bu wheat, 3,802 bu corn, 629 bu oats, 783 bu rye, 460 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 364 cars wheat, 55 cars corn, 33 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 13 cars barley. Total, 468 cars, or 170,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and most of them were easier; the excitement of yesterday being a little too much to be sustained, though there was no real weakness. The markets were relatively steady at a small decline, though a little more nervous than usual. The advices from other points were encouraging to holders; but the receipts of wheat were large, and fears were expressed that high prices will bring in produce at a greater rate than wanted. Hence, many held aloof from buying, anticipating a decline.

Our stocks of grain are increasing, but less rapidly than was anticipated. At the rate of growth noted during the past week, we shall have less than 6,000,000 bu of all kinds here at the opening of navigation, and we have sometimes commenced the winter with nearly that amount. The shipping movement eastward by rail continues good in the case of wheat, and the present showing will probably be kept up through the rest of the winter. For other grain receipts are not large enough to cause alarm, and the differences of opinion relative to short crops are being settled by the inexorable logic of events.

The dry goods market now shows steady improvement in its general features. Trade is reviving, and prices, in most of the leading articles, seem to be on the ascending scale. There was a liberal distribution of staple groceries, and also a fair amount of trading in side goods at generally firm, and, in some instances, at higher prices. Coffees were advanced a ¼c, in sympathy with New York, which advanced a ¼c yesterday. A New York exchange says:

The market for Brazils is again higher, owing to decreasing stocks and light shipments from Rio. The present range of prices is higher than ever before obtained in this market. The demand, however, is not brisk, as buyers hold to a hand to mouth policy in buying, taking only sufficient for immediate wants." Sugars, sirups, spices, soaps, and starch were strong. Cloves, are scarce and higher—now held at 45@47c. A ½c in pepper was also established. Teas continue fairly active and are held with confidence, as stocks are light, and the importations bid fair to continue limited for some time to come. The different grades of Japan teas were marked up 5c per lb. In the butter and cheese markets there was a liberal amount of trading at full former rates. Fish and dried fruits were moving on a liberal scale, with prices tending higher. Coal, wood, and pig iron remain dull as previously quoted. There was only a moderate inquiry for paints and colors, but oils were in good request, and were firmly held at the quotations; carbon at 14½@15c; extra lard at 80@83c; boiled linseed at $1.02, and turpentine at 58c.

There were no new features to note in regard to lumber. The demand is small and prices unchanged. Building materials remain quiet. The stock of common brick is small, and, should trade revive early, and there are already indications of its doing so, an advance is anticipated. The demand for iron continues to improve, and the market is quite firm. Metals and nails are also more active, and quotations, at least for the former goods, are maintained. Furs are coming forward quite freely, and are readily bought up by dealers. At the current prices Wool is firm and in very light stock. No change was noticed in broom-corn or hops. Hay is dull and weak. Seeds were rather quiet, but steady and firm, excepting Hungarian and millet, which were a shade easier. Choice chickens, turkeys, quail, and grouse, were in good request and higher, but other offerings of poultry and game were dull.

Highwines were in good demand, and again advanced ½c per gallon. In consequence of relative scarcity, there being no material change reported from New York. The difference in prices in the two cities is now only 3c, which does not pay for shipment. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 97½c, at which price the market closed steady.

Dressed hogs were dull and weak. Shippers wanted so few that the usual discrimination in favor of heavy lots was almost entirely ignored, and the market dragged at $6.00@6.10 for anything, except that only such as was made of a choice lot at $6.20 per 100 lbs. Receipts were less than yesterday, but not a few were held over, in hopes of a better market to-morrow. Sales were reported of 100 at $6.20; 350 at $6.10; 380 at $6.07½; 90 at $6.05; 454 at $6.00. Total, 1,374 head.

Provisions were moderately active, but easier, in sympathy with dullness in the great bulk of the hogs now on sale in this market. The feeling was, however, widely different, on different classes of product. Mess pork was not in much demand, and fell about 10c per brl; the reason being that a good many operators are afraid of it. We have now in store not far short of 150,000 brls, if it were all counted up, and a good deal of this will be delivered on February options within three weeks from date, while no one knows what will be done with it after the speculators have got tired of bandying it about, as there are now comparatively few people who will eat pickled pork if they can get dry salted meats at the same price. Lard was firm, under a good demand. Several of our leading operators have made a careful canvass of the situation, and seem to have concluded that the yield of the West will show a very large falling off; some estimate that the shortage will be fully 100,000 tcs. Hence they think lard will be good property, and are buying all that is offered, though not anxious to run prices up on themselves, and seeming too eager about it. Meats were dull and sellers' buyers being few, and generally reducing their bids ¼c per lb, in consequence of anticipated large offerings of country product. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $14.45@14.50; do seller February, $14.65@14.70; do seller March, $15.10@15.15; do seller April, $15.37½@15.40; prime mess pork, $12.75@12.00; extra prime do, $11.75@12.00. Lard, cash or seller January, $9.05@9.10; do seller February, $9.25@9.27½; do seller March, $9.50@9.53½; do seller April, $9.70@9.75. Green hams at 8½@9c for 10 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9½@10c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for Cumberlands; 7¾@7¾c for long clear; 7¾c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above the prices. Green meats ½c lower than salted do. Meats for February delivery ¼@¾c higher, and for March delivery ¾c higher than cash prices. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.75@23.00. City tallow, 6¾@6¾c; grease quotable at 4¾@5c. Sales were reported of 787 brls mess pork, seller January, at $14.50; 1,900 brls do, seller February, at $14.70; 750 brls do, seller March, at $15.15; 1,500 brls do at $15.10; 500 brls extra clear pork at $15.75; 250 tcs lard at $9.05; 2,750 tcs do, seller February, at $9.25; 500 tcs do at Keokuk, and 500 tcs do at St. Louis, both seller last half of February, at 9c; 1,750 tcs do, seller March, at $9.50; 1,000 tcs do at $9.45; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 5¾c; 250,000 lbs do, seller February, at 5¾c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, on private terms; 20,000 lbs green rough sides at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller March, at 7¾c; 100,000 lbs do, short clear at 7¾c; 60,000 lbs do on private terms; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9¾c.

Flour was rather more active, and firmly held, most dealers insisting on the extreme figures quoted yesterday. There was a fair demand for export, but a difference of views tended to restrict trade. Rye was steady, and buckwheat dull. The shipments of flour yesterday considerably exceeded the receipts. Bran was 50c per ton higher. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extra at $7.25; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extra at $6.75; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $6.50; 750 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 80 brls do at $5.12½; 85 brls do (low) at $5.00; 775 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat at $7.50; 10 brls do at $7.25. Total, 2,520 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $14.00, and 10 tons to arrive at $14.00 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00 @ 8.00
Choice do	8.50 @ 9.50
Red winters	6.00 @ 7.25
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.12½@ 6.50
Medium to good do	5.25 @ 6.00
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.50
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 4.75
Common do	3.00 @ 3.50
Rye flour	4.50 @ 5.00
Buckwheat do	6.50 @ 7.25
Bran	14.00 @14.50

Wheat was moderately active, —less so than yesterday,—and averaged about ¼c lower. Liverpool was quoted stronger, and private advices from New York reported that market as very firm under a quiet demand for all offerings. But our receipts were larger, and it was stated that our daily supply will be considerably increased before long, as country holders are preparing to send wheat forward in greater quantities, now that the hog crop is marketed. This caused an easier feeling, especially as the shipping demand on European account, which was so urgent yesterday, was very light to-day, most of the orders having been filled. There was, however, a fair aggregate of option trade, though it was difficult to say in what direction, outside of the rather numerous settlements that were made. There did not seem to be much new trading, as buyers for investment were fewer than usual; hence the market was flat at intervals. Seller February opened at $1.28¾, rose to $1.28¾, receded to $1.27¾, advanced to $1.28¾, declined to $1.27¾, and closed at $1.27¾. Seller March sold at $1.30@1.31¼, closing at $1.30¼. Seller May sold at $1.37. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.25½@1.26¼, closing at $1.25¾. No. 1 spring was in fair demand at $1.27@1.27½; there was very little discrimination in favor of Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.18, and rejected do at $1.12. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu Northwestern, No. 1 spring at $1.27½; 2,800 bu, part do, at $1.27½; 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27¼; 3,600 bu do at $1.27; 10,990 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26¼; 4,400 bu do, Northwestern, at $1.26¾; 54,400 bu do at $1.26; 30,400 bu do at $1.25¾; 12,200 bu do at $1.25¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.25½; 4,800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.26¼; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.18¾; 5,200 bu do at $1.18; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.12½; 800 bu do at $1.12. Total, 141,600 bu.

Corn was less active and easier, but averaged ¾c higher than yesterday, though generally selling ¾c below the closing price of last evening. Liverpool was quoted "quieter," and New York buyers were less anxious. Hence our market weakened early, but rallied quite strong at the decline, with a good demand in proportion to the offerings, which were rather small under the fact of light current receipts. The trading seemed to be much more local in its character than yesterday, and chiefly confined to the filling of shorts, the summer options being comparatively neglected. Seller February opened at 42¾, advanced to 43¼, declined to 41¾c, rose to 42¾c, and closed at 42½c. Seller March sold at 1¼@1¼c above February. Seller May sold at 43@43½c, closing at 43¾c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 40½@41c, closing at 41c. New No. 2 and old rejected closed at 36¾c, and new rejected at 35¼c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 41¾c; 15,400 bu do at 41c; 10,000 bu do at 40¾c; 3,000 bu new do at 37c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 4,000 bu rejected at 37c; 2,400 bu do at 36½c; 1,600 bu do new at 35c; 800 bu do at 35½c; 4,000 bu do at 33c. Total, 43,600 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and irregular, at an average decline of ¼c from yesterday, in sympathy with the easier feeling in wheat and corn, being also quoted lower in New York. The market for seller February opened at 44c, advanced to 44¼c, and receded to 43¾c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 43@43½c, closing at the inside. Seller March was quiet at 1c above February; and seller May at 45@50c, closing at the inside. Rejected closed at 39½c. Cash sales were reported of 15,400 bu No. 2 at 43¼c; 1,800 bu do at 43½c; 4,300 bu do at 43c; 600 bu rejected at 40c; 500 bu do at 39½c; 600 bu by sample at 46c; 800 bu do at 44c on track; 600 bu do at 46c delivered. Total, 24,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and ¼@1c higher, the receipts continuing very light, while the stock in store has been diminished by the enormous amount of 46 bu during the past week. Sales were limited to 2,800 bu No. 2, on 3c storage, at 81c. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 79c.

Barley was quiet and very irregular. Receipts in the Northwestern Elevator were in demand at $1.60 for No. 2 and $1.40 for No. 3. Outside of that house No. 2 was dull at $1.50, and No. 3 easier at $1.24½@1.26¾, the inside being for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts. Rejected was slow and relatively steady, or nominal at 75c. For the barley deal has long been entitled to rank with the four conundrums which were too much for Solomon. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (N. W.) at $1.60; 400 bu do at $1.50; 800 bu No. 3 (N. W.) at $1.40; 800 bu do at $1.26¾; 10,800 bu do at $1.26; 3,200 bu do at $1.25; 1,200 bu do at $1.24¼; 800 bu rejected at $1.16; 400 bu do at $1.15; 1,600 bu by sample at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.32½; 400 bu do at $1.25, on track. Total, 21,600 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Jan. 10, 1874.	Jan. 3, 1874.	Jan. 11, 1873.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	325	....	....
No. 1 red	380	....	....
No. 2 red	....	1,025	....
No. 3 winter	....	929	1,633
Rejected winter	625	603	....
No. 1 spring	19,440	20,439	5,373
No. 2 spring	952,987	748,733	926,861
No. 3 spring	48,793	61,401	293,092
No. 1 N. W. spring	84,828	96,104	2,743
No. 2 N. W. spring	324,729	312,836	7,100
Rejected spring	19,061	20,996	47,100
No grade spring	....	1,254	698
Total	1,450,963	1,464,800	1,283,149
CORN.			
White	....	....	....
Yellow	10,395	10,395	16,095
No. 1	21,393	21,393	57,307
High mixed	225,699	204,711	....
No. 2	907,499	854,045	1,031,467
Rejected	53,501	51,336	47,804
New No. 2	14,395	13,933	....
New rejected	59,437	63,009	....
No. 2 shin-dried	....	....	2,553
Rejected shin-dried	....	....	....
No grade	1,974	1,887	....
New high mixed	3,455	3,319	....
Total	1,378,849	1,280,683	1,206,226
OATS.			
No. 1	4,536	2,433	3,264
No. 2 white	87,093	85,525	....
No. 2	346,791	314,349	289,492
Rejected	14,581	13,327	65,845
No grade	2,123	2,165	....
Total	457,185	393,989	357,601
RYE.			
No. 1	222	222	5,873
No. 2	84,613	83,676	221,047
Rejected	1,824	1,937	3,711
No grade	100	100	....
Total	86,485	85,935	229,931
BARLEY.			
No. 1	2,929	....	....
No. 2	345,934	350,173	353,923
No. 3	141,977	149,623	68,346
Rejected	11,104	20,291	16,643
No grade	433	....	....
Total	404,525	420,391	341,212

Total of all kinds, 3,837,308 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 85,463 bu wheat, 98,166 bu corn, 63,796 bu oats; and a decrease of 46 bu rye, 15,766 bu barley. Total increase, 231,610 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

Jan. 13—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast stiff. Cargoes of wheat on passage firm. Corn steady. Liverpool—Wheat, upward tendency. Corn quieter.

STOCKS OF LUMBER.

The Secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, Mr. W. L. Southworth, furnishes the following statement of the amount of lumber, etc., on hand and for sale in the yards of Chicago Jan. 1, 1874. For comparison we annex the annual statement for the year 1873:

	Jan. 1, 1874.	Jan. 1, 1873.
Sawed pine lumber, feet	227,677,742	221,100,000
Hewn pine timber, feet	640,000	600,000
Pickets	1,582,930	700,000
Lath, pieces	26,836,180	27,751,529
Cedar posts	19,745	107,300
Sawed shingles	29,543,000	40,301,000

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Oct. 28 to Jan. 6, 1874, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1 to Jan. 7, 1873:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, and shoulders.	Bacon, hams and pickled.
New York	51,736	35,747,926	58,994,792
Boston	19,253	2,631,965	17,954,787
Portland	671	2,466,296	5,233,142
Philadelphia	76	871,600	903,000
Baltimore	3,334	908,839	1,075,987
Portland	1,625	1,852,609	1,518,638
New Orleans	166	43,480	154,000
Total Oct. 28, '73, to Jan. 6, '74	76,761	44,280,749	85,765,447
Total all U. S. ports, Nov. 1, '73, to Jan. 1, '74	92,812	46,107,121	89,206,715
Increase	8,449	....	21,440,302
Decrease	....	1,817,373	....

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oct. 28 to Jan. 6, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, 1872, is as follows:

	1873.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	12,462,390	14,192,390	1,680,810	....
Lard, lbs.	46,107,121	44,289,748	....	1,817,373
Bacon, lbs	89,206,115	89,755,447	22,449,332	....
Total	118,975,626	143,197,385	24,130,142	1,817,373

No. hogs packed	5,460,34	4,146,403	743,060	....
to Jan. 6	5,460,34	4,146,403	743,060	....

LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate demand

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PROPOSED OPERA-HOUSE.

Whether or not in the dim vistas of the far-off future Chicago will be able so to rejoice in the possession of a Post-Office Building and Court-House, is a speculation that no one dare deal in with anything akin to confidence. The magnificent derricks of the former and the ambitious plans of the latter are all that the faithful have at present to build their hopes on. Another sine qua non in the architectural line, to a city of Chicago's importance and beauty, is an opera-house. All the big cities have opera-houses. In the full tide of her sadly swept away glory, Chicago had an opera-house which was the envy of the world. Every one remembers how, on the day on which it was to be reopened to the public after a necessary four weeks' close, this queen of opera-houses was destroyed. After the fire Chicago had too much matter of serious import on hand to think much of such places of amusement, and more than two years elapsed before the subject of the necessity of a successor to the Crosby Opera-House began to engage public attention. Within the past few days, however, clearly-defined rumors have obtained that the subject was engaging the attention of several prominent citizens. The researches of a TRIBUNE reporter during that time have resulted in the discovery of a scheme which, though not yet perfected, looks only to the occasion to enable it to be set in motion squarely before the public to insure its success and the presence in our city of an opera-house which will rival the old Crosby in high size and beauty. The chief promoter of the scheme is Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers. This gentleman is the lessee of the vacant lot of ground on the southeast corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, which measures 170 feet by 160, and he proposes, as soon as he feels the state of the money market will make it feasible, to endeavor to form a joint-stock company for the erection thereon of the desired building. The object is to build such an opera-house as shall be in keeping with the high tone of our city architecture and be a model for the future guidance of St. Louis and other cities which naturally look to Chicago in matters of tasteful enterprise. The affair has been already placed in the hands of a prominent architect of this city, who is drawing out plans of a suitable structure. At the present moment this is all that can be said upon the subject, but there can be no doubt that, when the ripened scheme is laid before the public, it will receive its hearty support.

MARDI GRAS.

A number of gentlemen are endeavoring to have Mardi Gras Day celebrated in Chicago as it is in New Orleans, and, if they are successful in perfecting their plans and receive proper encouragement, the celebration in this city will equal, if not excel, the one annually held in the Crescent City. A preliminary meeting of the originators was held at "Brown's" Saturday evening, at which Mr. A. C. Hesing presided. There were present Daniel O'Hara, J. H. McVicker, R. M. Hooley, Gen. McArthur, J. T. Rankin, Herbert Ayer, Charley Hale, Washington Hesing, and quite a number of others. After some discussion, a committee was appointed to solicit the co-operation of the different German, French, and other societies, and to issue invitations to attend a meeting to be held at "Brown's," to-night. The purpose is to have a procession during the day, if the weather will permit, and a masquerade ball in the Exposition Building in the evening. Should the weather prove cold, the theatres will be thrown open, and "King Carnival" will hold his levee at McVicker's, while his chief "nobles" will receive all who desire to pay them court at Hooley's, the Academy, and other places of amusement. The plans are yet in an incomplete condition, and will probably not be perfected for a week or two. The action of the meeting to-night will determine whether the celebration will take place; and if it should be favorable, there will be a jolly time in Chicago on the 17th of February. The success of the celebration would be unquestionable, as Mr. Collins, who was one of the originators of the New Orleans celebration is here, and will act in conjunction with the other enterprising gentlemen who have interested themselves in the matter. Thousands of people would be attracted to Chicago by the carnival, and the business-men and railroads should see to it that the project is carried out.

THE PAY OF JURORS.

Col. Stevenson has been engaged for a week or two past in drawing a bill for the benefit of the jurors of Cook County. It is claimed in error was made by the Legislature in passing the act in relation to the salaries of State officers Judges, jurors, etc., by which it was enacted that jurors in counties of the third class, should receive ten cents a mile for their actual travel, going and retiring. The words "two dollars per day and" being by inadvertence omitted. The following is the text of that part of the proposed bill which affects jurors of Cook County, etc.:

SECTION 1. That jurors in courts of record, in counties of the third class, shall receive for their services only the sum of $2 per day, and 10 cents per mile actual travel, going and coming, to the place of holding court, but no oftener than once coming and going to the place of holding court shall the county be required to pay the mileage of jurors during the term for which they shall be summoned to serve as jurors.

SEC. 2. All jurors in counties of the third class, who have served as such since the first day of July, 1873, shall be entitled to receive the sum of $2 per day for such service, in addition to the mileage which they may have received.

SEC. 3. Whereas it is a hardship that jurors receive to pay in counties of the third class, therefore an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

By reason of this unfortunate omission, all the jurors in this county serving in the Superior and Circuit Courts have been obliged to spend days and weeks here, and have been paid, perhaps, 20 cents for their time. It will be seen by the proposed bill that the act is made retroactive, so that those who have served for the past half year can get their fees.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Bateham in the chair. The Sanitary Superintendent presented his report for the week ending Jan. 10. There were 121 deaths, an increase of 17 over the preceding week, and a decrease of 42 for the corresponding week in 1873. Of the decedents 59 were males and 62 females, and 64 under 3 years of age. Consumption carried off 13; convulsions, 13; pneumonia, 12; fevers, 6; and small-pox, 7. The highest mortality, 20, was in the Fifteenth Ward. There were no deaths in the First, Second, and Ninth Wards. There were five deaths from small-pox, compared with last week, but an increase of four in the number of infected houses. The Health-Officer reported that 261 nuisances had been abated, and that he had condemned 10 quarters of beef, 2 carcasses of mutton, 10 quarters of venison, 125 squirrels, 232 turkeys, 80 geese, 7 ducks, and 2,560 chickens. The scavenger work had been done unsatisfactorily in the First, Second, Fifth, and Ninth Wards, but was now prosecuting with energy, and the accumulations removed. The Bridgeport slaughter-houses were in good condition, and the Union Drying Company expected to get to work this week, and neutralize the offensive odors wafted over the southern portion of the city. He recommended that the old St. James Hotel, on South Clark street, be declared a nuisance. It was a "sink of filth," and if not cleansed or demolished, would be a "focus for pestilence." The Sanitary Committee intend conferring with the Fire Marshal regarding the building; and if the agent will not clean it the chances are the building will raze it to the ground. The Sanitary Inspectors reported that they had vaccinated 750 persons during the week, and were very searching for and inoculating all who had not yet submitted to the operation.

THE FIRST TAX-LEVY.

Col. P. M. Cleary, the Town-Collector for South Chicago, yesterday made the first practical tax-levy of the season. After sending to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company a warrant for $29 per cent, and 10 per cent for collection, he went to see them personally, sustained by two of his assistants, and armed with a warrant of seizure. He first pointed out to them his duty and authority under the law, and then read the warrant. As the gentlemen still refused to pay, the persistent Collector sent off for some three-wagons, and, when they came to the door, ordered the men to commence piling up the sewing-machines. At this, the firm relented, and, making the best of the situation, drew a check for the full amount of the tax. Col. Cleary has suggested that, if the gentlemen would be kind enough to pay the expressmen for their trouble and loss of a prospective job, he would go away perfectly satisfied. And it was done as the Collector suggested.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Council Committee on Bridewell will visit the House of Correction this morning, and examine into its condition.

The Board of Police audited some bills for opium, and accepted the resignation of Policeman George T. Clark, who went into a saloon and neglected his duties.

The Mayor has not yet made up his mind whether he will answer to Mr. Medill's reply to the criticism on his administration, and it is probable that he will let it pass without comment until Mr. Forrest is at leisure.

The contractors who have done work for the city are paid in certificates of indebtedness, payable June 1, and bearing 7 per cent interest. Cox Bros., who are constructing the land tunnel, received $31,000 in certificates yesterday.

It is probable that Capt. Buckley will not be transferred to the West Side. Commissioner Sheridan considers that the action of the Mayor, in removing Lull and appointing Hickey as his successor, requires that Hickey shall look after the West Division.

Ald. Bailey asserted yesterday that he changed his vote to yea on the motion to confirm Hamilton for a "joke." Some of the "boys," he said, were teasing the Mayor, and he wanted to have a hand in. Had he understood that the Mayor would have made the decision he did, he would have been silent.

The city needs cash, and the Mayor thinks "the newspapers ought to pitch into the leasees of school property who have not paid their rents." There are due from these people $101,000, and it is probable that, so soon as the School Agent returns from the East, he will be instructed to commence legal proceedings against the delinquents to enforce the payment of their indebtedness.

The Mayor is determined that Dr. Paoli shall be confirmed as City Physician, and will again send his name to the Council Monday night. He thinks the objections urged by the Aldermen at the last meeting groundless; that the Doctor is fully able to discharge the duties, notwithstanding his age, and that he does not intend to "sub-out" the work. It is doubtful if Dr. Paoli will be indorsed by 21 Aldermen.

The Aldermen who visited the City Hall yesterday indulged in some talk about the Mayor's nominees for member of the Board of Public Works and Police Captain to succeed Lull. It was stated that Mr. Wahl would not accept the office of Commissioner from the South Side, even if confirmed. A few thought the appointment would not be ratified, and others that it would. There is, of course, a diversity of opinion, and nothing definite will be learned until Monday night. It was generally conceded that Hickey would go through.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SERGT. MOORE.

Two or three days ago, Sergt. Tom Moore, of the Seventh Precinct, was arraigned before the Board of Police for "neglecting his duty and using profane language to a citizen." The evidence elicited at his examination was of such a character as to warrant a reprimand, and nothing more. The Commissioners, however, took the case "under advisement," and it was considered a rather singular proceeding. They had an object, and yesterday it was divulged. Before any one can be appointed a Captain of Police he must be a Sergeant, and before he can be a Sergeant, he must serve as a patrolman. There was no vacant Sergeantcy, and, although it was easy to appoint ex-Capt. Hickey a patrolman, he could not be promoted to a Captaincy unless there was a vacancy. Hence Sergeants Tom Moore has been shelved temporarily, and no decision will be given in his case until after the Council has confirmed Hickey. It is said that he is physically incapable of discharging the duties of a Sergeant, and has been requested to resign and accept the position of Station-keeper. Hickey has been sworn in as patrolman, and, after serving one minute as such, was appointed Sergeant. The date of his appointment is Jan. 12, but the "run" on the book was not dry at 5 o'clock Jan. 13. Commissioner Sheridan has engineered this scheme, and it looks as if the charges against Moore were simply to give the Board an opportunity to make a vacancy.

THE BOILER INSPECTOR'S CASE.

The Mayor consulted the Corporation Counsel yesterday in reference to the legality of the confirmation of Thomas Hamilton as Boiler Inspector by the Council Monday night. It will be remembered that, after the Clerk had announced the vote, which was 20 for and 17 against confirmation, Ald. Bailey jumped up and said, "I change my vote to yea," and that the Mayor thereupon declared the appointment ratified by the Council. This was considered unwarrantable, as it has always been the custom in the Council for the Clerk to announce the result of a vote, and not to permit an Alderman to change after it has been announced. The Corporation Counsel was of opinion that, in all deliberative bodies, the clerk is a mere machine, without any authority of any kind, and that it is the duty and province of the presiding officer alone, to announce the result of a ballot; that the announcement made by the Clerk of the vote on the motion to confirm the appointment of Mr. Hamilton, was not in accordance with parliamentary law, and, therefore, the addition of one to the yeas, previous to the Mayor's announcement of the vote was perfectly proper, settling the question of confirmation, and entitling Mr. Hamilton to legally hold the office. This opinion was satisfactory to the Mayor, and he forthwith notified the City Clerk to commission Mr. Hamilton as Boiler Inspector. The action of His Honor was severely criticised by many of the Aldermen, and they think it is not right to ignore the custom which has prevailed in the Council so long as to become a law. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, although it may be regarded as final by some, will probably be not so considered by others, and the question of Mr. Hamilton's confirmation may come before the courts for adjustment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lizzie Myers, who murdered her child, will be taken to the County Hospital to-morrow.

Gustave Faber and Rudolph Basalt were yesterday held for trial for assaulting Charles Langer with intent to kill him.

Rudolph Horgen was yesterday held under bail of $1,000 for violating the Revenue laws in his business of selling whisky and tobacco.

Through a defective gasometer, a fire broke out at No. 77 South Halsted street yesterday, but it was quickly extinguished, causing but little damage.

Yesterday morning, Room No. 13 in No. 50 West Madison street was entered by burglars, and $75 in money and $150 worth of clothing were taken, belonging to the occupant of the room, J. Milligan.

Thomas Wheelan yesterday charged John K. Winchell with trying to defraud him out of $150, by giving him a check on the National Bank of Commerce for that amount when he had no deposit there. Winchell was held for trial.

Patrick Gill is charged by Detective Gallagher with stealing, last September, from S. Gavinski, some articles of furniture and other property. Gill was yesterday arrested, and will be examined by Justice Boyden this morning.

William Cross, a youth 13 years old, living at No. 59 Augusta street, while working at the Galena Elevator, yesterday about 3 o'clock, had his left hand crushed to a jelly by being caught between two cog-wheels. He was at once taken to the County Hospital.

About noon yesterday an insane woman was seen on Thirty-eighth street, dressed in nothing but a nightgown. Some ladies at No. 152 Vincennes avenue took her into the house and cared for her. She would not speak, but the name "Cora B. Thompson" was found stenciled on her clothing.

State's-Attorney Reed intends to call up the Gage defalcation case in the Criminal Court this morning, for the purpose of hearing what objections Mr. Gage's counsel have to the indictments. If they fail to appear, the bail will be declared to be forfeited.

As the Michigan Central train, which arrived here at half-past 8 yesterday morning, was nearing Niles, Mich., an accident happened that came near killing several persons in the forward coach. In some manner, a loose tie was lying on the track so that the front truck of the coach threw it on end, and it passed through the floor, coming up between two seats, and fortunately injuring no one except one gentleman, who received several slight scratches from the splinters. It is needless to say that the passengers in the coach were very much frightened and startled to have so unwelcome a visitor enter in such a way.

The annual meeting of the members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, for the election of three Trustees was held Monday evening in the lecture-room, the Rev. Dr. Thomas in the chair. The annual report of the Trustees, showing the financial condition of the church, was submitted. The receipts for the coming year are estimated at $33,040, and the expenditures $34,-897. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $164.43. The balloting for Trustees resulted in the election of the Hon. Grant Goodrich, John E. Wilson, and James S. Harvey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A silver watch and four gold rings await identification at the West Side Station, where they have been placed by Detective Flynn, who believes them stolen.

The Yale Alumni Association of Chicago and the Northwest will hold its seventh annual reunion and banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Friday evening, at 7 o'clock promptly. Graduates of Yale, not members of the Association, are requested to unite by payment of the annual fee to the Treasurer.

Special religious services will be held to-day in the Third Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Young and Prof. Patton will assist both at the afternoon and evening services.

A meeting of citizens will be held at the Pacific Hotel, this evening, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell will preach this afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson this evening, in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Robey and Washington streets.

Elder Miles Grant, of Boston, will preach this and every other evening during the week and the Sabbath, at the chapel on South Green street, between Madison and Monroe.

—An examination of candidates for the position of engineer and janitor of the Haven School Building, will be held at the office of the Board of Education, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle street, tomorrow, commencing at 10 a. m.

A concert will be held this evening at the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, the proceeds of which are to be used in purchasing music books for the church and Sunday-school.

The Mill-Owners' Association of the United States will hold a two days' session in McCormick's Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning. The first meeting was held in Cleveland last spring, when the following officers were elected: President, Jacob Dunsat, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, D. B. Merrill, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Directors, J. D. Canroe, Albany, N. Y.; J. White, Cleveland, O.; J. B. Kern, Milwaukee, Wis. Another meeting was held in June, and a Vice-President chosen from every State in the Union. The meeting to be held to-day and to-morrow is the third one, and it is probable that the discussions will result in the development of some new and important measures concerning the manufacture of flour, milling machinery, etc.

THE KENNICOTT SHOOTING-CLUB.

The Kennicott Shooting-Club held its regular annual meeting last night at the Sherman House, with Mr. Abner Price, President of the Club, in the chair. The roll having been called, and the minutes of the previous meeting approved, the Treasurer reported a balance of $575.20 in the treasury, which report was placed on file. The Board of Managers reported the property of the Kennicott Club to consist of the following objects: One target, one range in part of which is a coal-scale, four plunge H and T traps, and two ground H and T traps. After considerable discussion in regard to the proprietorship of a tent which has been used by the Club but was the private property of some members, the Club proceeded to the discussion and adoption, article by article, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club. The Club next discussed its duties in regard to the Game laws. Several propositions to offer a reward to informers against those trespassing against the Game laws were defeated. It was feared that these hard times would induce so many persons who have nothing else to do to become informers as to bankrupt within a very short time, the treasury of the Club. A challenge to the Prairie Club was next voted upon and adopted. It was that "The Kennicott Club challenge the Prairie Club to shoot a match of ten single and five double birds, ten men on a side, as soon as the birds can be procured." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Abner Price; Vice-President, Fire-Marshal Benner; Secretary, J. A. Kinney; Treasurer, D. Gordon Allston; Board of Managers, Messrs. E. C. Dow, Eggleston, and Baldwin.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

A regular meeting of the Evanston Philosophical Association was held Monday evening. The Rev. S. C. Bartlett, Rector of the Episcopal Church, presented a paper upon "Comparative Religion," which was read and discussed at some length. Among those who expressed their views upon the topic were Prof. Marcy, the Rev. Dr. Raymond, Dr. Bannister, and Prof. Kistler.

The meetings at the various churches still continue. The male members of the Baptist Church are requested to abstain from business this morning, and hold a service at 11 o'clock. A meeting of the ladies will be held in the afternoon.

Prof. Fisk will deliver the opening lecture of the season before the students of the Woman's College, Friday afternoon.

PERSONAL.

The chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Chicago University, vacated by the resignation of President Burroughs, has been temporarily filled by the appointment of Prof. Joseph Haven, LL. D., who at once enters upon its duties.

John Lawlor, the gambler, who shot at Frank Duval, another gambler, for which crime he was sentenced to the State's Prison for three years, was rejoiced yesterday to hear from his lawyer that he had just obtained from the Supreme Court a supersedeas in the case.

Gail Borden, the owner of Borden's Condensing Works, in Elgin, died in Columbus, Texas, Sunday evening. He had settled in Elgin as his future home, having removed from White Plains, N. Y., a few weeks ago. Mr. Borden was a remarkable man, and his life, if written, would be distinguished for its many noble and charitable deeds.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. D. B. Messell, Kalamazoo; the Hon. T. H. Canfield, Vermont; Ralph Emerson, Rockford; F. J. Massey, Dubuque; H. Comstock, New York.

Sherman House—W. H. Holland, St. Louis; A. L. Dexter, Boston; C. F. Linton, Philadelphia; F. J. Douglass, Michigan; Knapp, Adrian. . . . *Palmer House*—J. H. Forsyth, U. S. A.; Charles A. Meinhold, U. S. A.; H. Anderson, Toledo; L. G. Hagen, Terre Haute; J. E. Barron, New York.

The Travelers' Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7, 1874.

J. H. Nolan, General Agent, No. 84 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to express my thanks, through you, to the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for their prompt and full payment of claim upon them made Dec. 8, under policy No. 172,868, insuring my husband, John B. Watkins, Division Superintendent Chicago & Northwestern Railway, for the amount of $5,000, who was killed Oct. 30, 1873, by collision near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and only two weeks after taking the policy in your Company.

The prompt adjustment given the matter, and your payment of the loss without any reduction therefror, demonstrates your manner of paying losses, the knowledge of which ought to induce every one appreciating fair treatment to insure in your Company.

(Signed) LOUISE WATKINS.

In Choice of Piano.

In common with all lyric artists of the first eminence, Madame Nilsson prefers the Knabe piano to all others, at least it must be presumed so, as a Grand one was observed being taken to her room at the Pacific Hotel. This magnificent instrument can only be purchased at Messrs Julius Bauer & Co.'s, corner of State and Monroe streets, in Palmer House.

Petrarch.

A singular ceremony lately took place at Arqua, in North Italy, where Petrarch lies buried. On the 7th of September the tomb of the poet was opened in the presence of the municipal officers of the town and a few invited spectators. It appears that the remains had been inclosed in an imperfectly made coffin, and the bones, thus exposed to the effects of the atmosphere, were discolored and moist. The skull, of medium size, was entire, the development of the forehead being yet perceptible. Several of the teeth were still preserved, and the bones of the body were but little decayed. From the size of the skeleton it was easy to infer that Petrarch must have been a large, robust man.

Tom Fitch, ex-M. C. of Nevada, having wanted long to be United States Senator of Utah, has pitched his tent in Omaha.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $15,000 capital, in a Southern lumbering enterprise; extra inducements offered. Address Lock-Box B, Lansing, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, IN A CASH business, established three years, paying about $400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 26.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY HALF-INTEREST in a drug store in a good location; good trade; must be a first-class experienced druggist and apply. Call at Room 4, 120 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000 CASH—HALF INTEREST of one retiring—in a good paying real-estate office; money secure at least $2,000 a year. 84 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT—$7,500 cash and $7,500 June 1 will secure a half interest in one of the best located stationery, printing and blank book establishments in the city; invoices and valuation $40,000; will guarantee an income of $4,000 per annum. Address, as soon as applied to, H. 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH BUSINESS which pays at least $5,000 a year with profit; capital wanted, $3,000, or would hire a good man and give security for the money, with privilege of purchase. Good reference as to character required. For particulars, inquire of E. C. INGELLS, 181 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PARTY as partner to join advertiser in a canvass south. Profits good; capital required, $50 to $100. Address F 67, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. O. VIRELING, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, 181 Dearborn-st., Room 3, CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

State-st.—Store and lot near Eldridge-court.
State-st.—Store and lot near Thirtieth-st.
State-st.—10 feet, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.
Michigan-av.—Six 172 feet, near Adams-st.
Michigan-av.—Six 172, self-filling above.
Monroe-st.—Six 100 feet, near Dearborn-st.
Franklin-st.—50 feet, between Madison and Washington.
Wabash-av.—60x80 feet, with fine stone front building; centrally located; cheap.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Michigan-av.—Houses and lot near Twenty-fifth-st.
Indiana-av.—House and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Prairie-av.—Houses and large lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Thirty-sixth-st.—Six 132 feet, near Dearborn-st.
Thirty-eighth-st.—Several brick houses and lot, near Cottage Grove-av.
Hyman-av.—75 feet lot, near Vincennes-av.
Seventy-seventh-st.—Lots between Loomis and Oakley-sts., south front.
Church-st.—75 feet lot, near Centre-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house, No. 1,000 Tyler-st., near Ashland-av., being $2,000 less than cost. Inquire at 622 Tyler-st.

FOR SALE—$20 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDED by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; $10 cash, $5 per month. Apply to the owner, ALBERT GRANE, 126 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—78 FEET FRONTING SOUTH ON Minnie-st. and north on Michigan-av., between Rush and Pine-sts., with brick dwelling. Apply to E. Nilson Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN HALsted and Desplaines; $2,000 buys a deeded bargain; and on very easy terms. ENYDER A. LEE, 74 Nilson Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement stone-fronts house, 10 rooms; lot 24x80. Apply to owner, on the premises, or to ENYDER A. LEE, Nilson Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—LOTS ON THIS street, south front, between Robey and Morgan, at $1,000 each; a few investments at $500. ENYDER A. LEE, 74 Nilson Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF THEIR CASH VALUE, a little over half cash, balance in three years, three residences, corner Ogden-ave. and Ashland-av., south of Lincoln Park. Address J 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, within the city limits, and adjoining Lawndale. MATSON HILL, 158 and 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE AND 3 YEARS' EXcellent lease, $27 cheap, easy terms. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—BY R. KENNEDY, 185 CLARK-ST., Room 28 and 31, 8 acres on Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, will be sold at a bargain; 400 feet in front on Drexel-av., near Fifty-third-st.; 66x125 ft on West Madison-st., near Robey. Must be sold in a week, whatever it brings.

FOR SALE—BRICK-VAULTED WALL 2-STORY residence, lot and barn, fronting east on Prairie-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., will suit two separate families, or, with trifling alterations, for one; having fifteen rooms now renting for upwards of $1,000 per year. Terms to suit purchaser. Further particulars by applying to L. G. HAMMARD, 119 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR HOYNE-ST., TWO-story and brick-basement houses at a low figure and on easy terms. J. S. WHEELER, Room 5, 159 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A NUMBER OF DESirable first-class residences on the South Side at moderate prices, and on liberal terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, SOUTHEAST corner Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 25 feet, east front, near Fourteenth-st.
Michigan-av., 25 feet, front, near Thirty-first-st.
Michigan-av., 320 feet, southeast corner Forty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av., 124 feet, near Thirty-fifth-st.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—SEVERAL choice, business lots in the heart of the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 20 SHARS' LEASE, 24x66 feet, east front, near Randolph-st. The most remarkable bargain in the city; must be sold at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON good corner, west side, with parlor furnace; $4,800; bargain. 181 W. Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN FOR THE NEXT two weeks. We have 40 lots fronting south on Oregon-st., which is 100 feet wide and graveled; that we will sell at $400 each; easy terms. HOLBURD & CO., 84 LaSalle-st. WARE, 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES AT A GREAT SACRIfice; is near Tremont; Gardens and Danville A Vincennes Railroad; 18,000 fruit-trees can be made 2 days. ABELL & HUTCHINSON, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ONLY FOR A few days, 67x125 feet, west front, on Wells-st., between Division and Oak-sts. Apply to W. H. MITCHELL, Room 61 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER OF Monroe-st., 50 feet on Kingsbury-st., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; 66x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; 16x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.; 2 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Ruben and Noble-sts.; 2 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.; 32 lots on Ashland-av., near Western-av.; 2 lots on Dearborn-av., near Monroe-st.; 50x170 on Michigan-av., with five-story house; 22x110, with two-story frame house, on Fourteenth-st., near Harrison-st. WING & FARLIN, 95 East Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—132x166, CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH-st. and Kenwood-court; 150 feet on Kenwood-st., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. Will be sold on easy payments. The above property is within 2 blocks of Kenwood depot. WING & FARLIN, 95 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from Court-House; accessible by steam cars; commutation fare, 6½ cents. Shade-trees have been set out, and other improvements are being made. Water is laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 700 gallons of pure water per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value in the city improvements will soon reach this property. Price of lots from $400 to $600, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 95 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS IN DWELLINGS! — $2,500—South Side. Frame; 10-foot lot.
$8,000—South Side. Brick; very nice.
$4,000—Warren-av. Frame; 25-foot lot.
$4,000—State-st. Store; 5 years' lease.
GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 2 Ashland-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.; 8 rooms, gas and water; will sell very cheap. Apply at building.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON WELLS-ST., SOUTH of North-av.; $100 per foot. Just half price. LARKIN & JENKS, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., 4-STORY BROWN-stone front house, 12 rooms; modern improvements; lot 20x100. ENYDER A. LEE, 74 Nilson Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONTING ON OGDEN-AV., between Western-av. and Douglas Park, from 150 to 250 feet in depth on side streets; will sell all or part. JAMES S. HUBBARD, 59½ Real Estate Agent, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT (brick) on Randolph-st., near Union Park, cheap; to exchange for property north of Englewood, on State-st. or avenues. Address Box 2, Post-Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOME WELL-LOCATED ILLINOIS farms, time; one-fifth down to actual settlers; suitable for small farms or will exchange. HOUGH, MOR & GIBSON, 118 East Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD, IMPROVED, PAYING BUSIness property, between Water and Adams-sts. and Fifth-av. and State-st. North not to exceed $60,000. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH, A MEDIUM-priced house, between Oakley-st. and Centre-av., Washington-st. and Tyler-st. Owner only address J 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH, A LOT BETWEEN Van Buren and Randolph-sts., Western-av. and Ashland-av. Owners only address J 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK, SOUTH of Polk, located between the river, lake, and Jackson-st.; will exchange first-class improved and unimproved property, and assume mortgage. Apply to P. EVANS & CO., 100 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST or South Side; will give $4,000 cash and $6,000 first-class insurance. Apply to P. EVANS & CO., 100 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—A FARM OF 200 TO 600 ACRES, LOCATed in either Carroll, Calhoun, or Sac Counties, Iowa; will give in exchange a first-class brick house with lot in South Division. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 159 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE WORTH $5,000 TO $8,000; will give inside lots to two-thirds value; balance in cash and part cash loans. Address B 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES WORTH FROM $5,000 to $6,000, east of Indiana-av. and north of Twenty-second-st. Owners please send in description. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—AN A NO. 1 GRAIN FARM CONtaining 444 acres, most of this bottom land that will produce 75 bushels of corn to the acre; would exchange this for city property worth $25,000 or $30,000, and pay cash difference or assume incumbrance. Prime property in Scott County, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth-sts. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 159 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EXCELLENT SPACIOUS HOMEstead, in thriving city, for inside or country property, or other values. Address F 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE BRICK HOUSE ON WEST Side, lots at Lincoln Park and on Erie-st., for farm near Chicago. Address F 57, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A SUBURBAN LOT, 50x150, FOR a sound open or top buggy, at 326 Carroll-st., corner Elizabeth.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STOCK OF CLOTHING for house and lot on North Side, in good locality, worth from $4,000 to $6,000, and part cash. Room 13 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—84 ACRES ON DANVILLE ROAD, no incumbrance, for a good residence on West Side. J. B. WHEELER, Room 5, 159 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SUBDIVISION OF 200 LOTS, 25x125 feet, for improved property; some cash; will trade altogether or in lots. H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED — BUSINESS PROPERTY, WORTH $50,000, for $30,000, for the right purchaser. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, CLEAR, ON South Side, south of State-st. worth about $4,500, in exchange for equity of that amount in a good factory and basement brick, four Thirty-second-st., worth $7,500. ENYDER A. LEE, 74 Nilson Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A 24 OR 48 FOOT VACANT LOT, ON one of the avenues, south of Thirty-first-st., in exchange for a very roomy and comfortable brick basement dwelling, worth $6,000. Address F 56, Tribune office. FUTRAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house in exchange for 160 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.; equity $6,000. Address H 32, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A HANDSOME SILVER-PLATED WHEELER & Wilson family sewing-machine, in perfect order, equal to new; cost, $70; price, $30. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP AND AN elegible building property in the lot, block, or acre, in Lake View, Lake, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Riverside, Dalton, Harlem, Austin, Oak Park, Cicero, Calumet, Hyde Park, and Englewood, one-half hour's ride from the heart of the city. Also, a few choice farms in Cook, Lake, Du Page, Kane, and Kankakee Counties, Illinois, and Jasper County, Indiana. Call at the office of the undersigned, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Room 1, up-stairs, and examine maps and descriptions. Terms to suit purchasers. Title perfect. Warranty deeds given. Taxes paid. Money to loan. Rents collected. Insurance effected. Conveyancing done. Notarial business attended to. Parties having property to sell or exchange will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to loan money will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to borrow money will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to buy or sell stocks will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to buy or sell gold will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to buy or sell bonds will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to buy or sell anything will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to do anything will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to have anything done will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to have anything undone will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to have anything left undone will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to have anything left done will find it to their interest to call. Parties wishing to have anything left undone will find it

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(Continued from the First Page.)

Gov. Davis reported that they had complied, and he would reply by 5 o'clock this evening.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

JEFFERSON, Tex., Jan. 13.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people here this evening adopted a resolution condemning the partisan decision in the election cases, censuring Gov. Davis for secrecy; applying to President Grant for troops at the State Capital in time of profound peace; calling on the Senate to recognize no nominations of Davis' mules sent in anew by Cooke; earnestly thanking President Grant for his reply to Davis on the application for troops, and urging every member of the Legislature to do his duty with magnanimous moderation and unyielding firmness.

President Grant's advice to Gov. Davis causes profound delight among all classes.

DAVIS' REPLY.

GALVESTON, Jan. 13.—The *News* has the following special:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, Jan. 13.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your verbal communication made me to-day, I have to state that I do not think it advisable for the public good that I should disregard the decision of the Supreme Court made recently touching the late election by recognizing the gentlemen you represent as being the constitutionally elected Fourteenth Legislature. It seems to me that there is some better solution of the present difficulty than that the Governor, and those claiming to be the elected Legislature, should jointly combine to override the Judiciary, and disregard the entire provision of the Constitution. We must believe that such course will leave the door open for dangerous uncertainty in the future. It is even now claimed by some that the Thirteenth Legislature is at present the only legally existing Legislature, and that it only can constitutionally convene and provide for this emergency. It will, then, after all be a settlement brought about by a species of revolution or violence as against the Court making the decision. It is true it is easy enough, and it seems the simplest solution of the present difficulty that we should jointly adopt this course, as the Supreme Court has no way of enforcing its decision against the Executive and Legislature combined; but I consider that, in this case, the easiest course is now one that I would like to be a party to, I will be happy to join you and the gentlemen you represent in applying the prompted and most peaceable remedy in this difficulty. It has been repeatedly held that the recognition of Congress and the Executive of the United States will settle questions as to what body of men constitute the Legislature, and which is the proper one to convene; and this affords a solution to be accepted by all. I am more free to act with independence in securing with you or those gentlemen that sort of a solution, because I feel myself entirely disinterested. Herein I accept the election, whether constitutional or not, as conclusive against myself, and will in no event continue to exercise the functions of the office I hold beyond my constitutional term of four years. Very respectfully, EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

To Hons. H. EZEKIESON, and other gentlemen of Committee, present.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 13.—Canvassing for legislative officers has been lively all day, the chief interest centering on the Speaker of the Assembly, for which Bouck has constantly gained. Both parties held caucuses this evening, the reporters were carefully excluded from all but the Republican Assembly caucus. In some caucuses politics as well as nominations were considered.

The Boston Assembly caucus did not adjourn till 10 o'clock. The following are the nominations made:

Reform, Senate, Chief Clerk, Oaker F. Black, of Richland County; Sergeant-at-Arms, George W. Campbell, of Racine. The Assembly nominees are all Democrats, Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, on the first ballot, over J. W. West, of Milwaukee; for Chief Clerk, George W. Peck, of LaCrosse, Democrat, by acclamation, and W. W. Newcomb, Democratic wig, on the second ballot; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Louis Traeder, of Milwaukee, on the third ballot, by a vote of 33 to 21.

The officers are instructed to reduce the subordinate offices to the lowest terms.

Republican Nominations—Senate: President (pro tem.), J. C. Holloway, of Grant; Chief Clerk, J. H. Waggoner, of Richland; Assistant Clerk, R. A. Gillet, of Monroe; Bookkeeper, W. Anderson, of Iowa; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. W. Abel, of Fond du Lac; Postmaster, A. J. White, of Winnebago; Transcribing Clerk, J. W. Brackett, of Grant; Enrolling Clerk, H. Abbott, of Clark. Assembly—Speaker, J. C. Bowman, of Columbia; Clerk, E. W. Young, of Sauk; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. C. McIntyre, of Pierce, all by acclamation.

Senator Campbell, the member of the Senate whose nomination last week by the Reformers to hope they might control the Senate, has arrived, though being able to get about with difficulty, but Senator Scott, Republican, is still absent, though expected to-night.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 13.—The Territorial Legislature organized yesterday, and in the Governor's message delivered to-day he states that many of the laws now in force were ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret before the organization of the Territory by Congress. A system of common and free schools is recommended. Attention is called to the act of the Legislature, giving property left by deceased or absconded persons without legal claimant to the control of the Treasurer of the Perpetual Emigration Fund; a law by which said fund is placed under the control of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. It is said that the Territorial Marshal is not, and cannot be legally elected under the laws as it now stands. He is the executive officer of the Territory, and not only criminal jurisdiction; that the Jury-law is defective, and that no panel can be drawn under the present law that will be legal; that the Attorney-General, Marshal, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Warden of the Penitentiary, and Notaries Public, were not nominated and confirmed in accordance with the Organic act. Attention is called to the law authorizing the Governor to lease the Penitentiary and other buildings, and convicts to persons who may bid therefor, and to the spectacle of a Penitentiary without a convict in it, the prisoners being kept in county jails, and in cells in such places as the Warden may think proper. No provision is made by law for the payment of Territorial officers, payment being made by a relief bill after service has been rendered. He urges the abolishment of the numerous of the ballot; recommends the repeal of the law of 1872, which declares that the rights of dowry shall not exist in this Territory; asks for a memorial for a branch mint and geological survey; states that the Territory is free of debt, with over $36,000 in the Treasury.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—In the Senate, on a motion to print the message of Gov. Davis, M. S. Wilkinson, ex-United States Senator, opened the subject of railroad legislation by a long argument, concluding by agreeing with Davis that in the last resort, the roads may be condemned to public use. He was followed by Donnelly and other Opposition Senators, advocating restraints upon the roads—all commending the message, its arguments and conclusions. Republican Senators took no part in the debate.

In the House, J. H. Stone, a Republican, moved to memorialize Congress, protesting against Smith's sales of

INDIAN PINE LANDS,

Fletcher, Smith's next friend, said a memorial was unnecessary because the question of the validity of the sales had been submitted to the United States Attorney-General. "So much the better time to protest," said Mr. Child. The memorial was referred, on a friendly, special committee. It will likely pass both Houses.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A resolution was introduced to the Assembly calling upon State Treasurer Raines to make good the amount of the Phelps defalcation, and in case he refused directing the Attorney-General to commence proceedings against him and his sureties to recover the funds embezzled.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The Democrats in the Legislature held a caucus at Jefferson City, late last night, at which resolutions were adopted declaring it "that as the Democratic party will be held responsible for the character of the legislation during the session, we pledge ourselves only to support such measures as are most important for the public good, and adjourn at the earliest day possible."

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—The Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature met in caucus to-day, and nominated Robert E. Withers for United States Senator.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13.—In the General Assembly this afternoon the business of electing a United States Senator was taken up, and the name of Gen. Robert E. Withers was presented in both Houses as the candidate for the position. W. C. Wickham, J. F. Lewis, and J. F. Evans (colored) were nominated by the Republicans. The combined vote in the two Houses resulted as follows; Withers, 129; Wickham, 6; Lewis, 8; Evans, 18.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—Among the petitions presented in the Massachusetts Senate to-day, was one from ex-Gov. Claflin and nineteen others for the rescinding and annulling of the Sumner war-flag resolution.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The Legislature organized to-day, filling the old offices.

THE GRANGERS.

Meetings in Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 13.—The Executive Committee of the State Grange meets in this city to-morrow on business connected with the interests of the Grange. D. W. Wyman, of Sterling, is the only member yet arrived. The appointment of a State Purchasing Agent is the object of the meeting. Proposals will be opened and an appointment made therefrom.

THE MCLEAN COUNTY GRANGE

met in this city this afternoon, and will hold a session probably of two days' duration. About twenty members are in attendance. Nothing of interest has yet transpired.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Arrived—Steamships Baltic, Halle, and Lady Lycett, from New York, and Nestorian, from Portland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived—Steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13.—News that the Cl ine was

s chen at sea all right Dec. 19, has done much to allay anxiety for her safety, but the Chinese, who have on board a full outfit of idols for their new temple, are constantly praying for her safe arrival in port. The Colorado, also from China and Japan, was due to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 13.—The steamship Rhein, from New York, has arrived.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Business Portion of Natick, Mass.---Loss Nearly $1,000,000.

Destructive Fire in New York---Three Persons Burned to Death.

A Boston Bookbindery Burned with Many Valuable Books.

At Natick, Mass.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 13.—At 4 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in Sherman's frame block, on Main street, from which it spread to J. B. Walcott's shoe factory, on the north. Going thence in a westerly direction, it took a dwelling-house on Summer street, Olney's frame block, and the Town Hall, and, spreading in a southerly direction, Clark's brick block, which cost $100,000, and a frame block adjoining, were seized by the flames. From here it

TOOK A NORTHERLY DIRECTION

on Central street, destroying E. H. Walcott's house, and, crossing Main street to East, the Winch's Block, Union Block, owned by James Morse, Erie's Block, the frame house of F. F. Woodbury, store, and Congregational church were consumed. Bartlett's dwelling-house and bakery, on Central street, were next in order. On Washington street, Milburn's frame warehouse, three dwelling-houses, C. W. Childs' shoe factory, E. B. Saunders' shoe factory, and on Railroad avenue Perry's Block; A. W. Bowen's coffin warehouse, and a frame building occupied as a dwelling-house, grocery, and baker shop, were destroyed. The following are the

FIRMS BURNED OUT:

J. B. Walcott, shoe manufactory; T. B. Edgerton, clothing; Mrs. A. Travis, milliner; J. Edekait Washburn, dentist; Frank Cummings, druggist; W. H. Best, printer; O. H. Watson, shoe dealer; Orley Pastora, druggist; Whitcomb & Coupens, clothing; John W. Clelland & Co., dry goods; Gilmore, milliner; the Natick National Bank; the Natick Five Cents Savings Bank; Edward Clark, grocer; Washburne & Shattuck, provisions; Joseph Adams & Co., grocers; W. D. Forbis, tailor; Mrs. J. B. Wheeler, milliner; Post-Office Helmore & Mayhew, printers, and publishers of the Natick *Bulletin*; the Free Masons Hall; G. A. R. Hall; Knights of Pythias Hall; Miss Bacon, milliner; Joseph Adams & Co., dry goods and furniture; Ira S. Bowker, dry goods; C. A. Kilbourn, grain dealer; Mr. Adams, undertaker; W. C. Childs, shoe-stitcher; H. C. Berry, saloon; Mr. Arnold, grocer.

ACCIDENTS.

While directing the operations in the vicinity of the Congregational church, Charles H. Sherman, Chief of the Fire Department, was injured by a falling wall and carried into a house near by, where it is reported that two children are missing. While the loss is heavy on the town, the buildings and stock burned are pretty well insured. The loss will probably reach a million of dollars.

In Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Fleming's book-bindery, in the upper part of Nos. 72 and 74 Sudbury street, was burned this morning; also, the stocks of the other occupants. A number of publishers had valuable works in the bindery. The loss is not stated.

Fleming & Co. gave employment to about 100 persons, 50 of whom were women. The stock of the firm, valued at from $80,000 to $90,000, was destroyed. The roof is partially insured. A large number of valuable appliances used in their business were also destroyed. They had recently leased a new building at Franklin and Hamby streets, in conjunction with Lee & Shepard, and were to remove in a few weeks. The firm had on hand for binding about $100,000 worth of books, belonging to publishers in Boston and New York. Among the losers are J. Osgood & Co., Lee & Shepard, John R. Sherry, the Congregational Publishing House, Ticknor & Fields, and Estes & Lauriat. Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., publishers, New York, lose about $10,000; insured. The Boston Congregational Publishing Society loses $15,000; insured. Lee & Shepard lose about $25,000; insured. The total loss has not been ascertained, but will probably reach $150,000. The Sheridan House, on Green street, was slightly damaged by the fire.

In New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—This morning a fire occurred in a brick building at No. 24 East Sixtieth street, and the flames spread rapidly. It being known that a number of persons were in the house, a second and third alarm were sent out, and in a short time a large number of firemen were on the spot. Every device was resorted to to reach the occupants, but the firemen were driven off at every point by the flames. Jacob Stiner, a well-known tea merchant, jumped from one of the back windows of the second story, and was found in the yard dead, burned and mangled. A servant girl named Mary McGuire was also found in the yard with both legs broken. She was removed to the Bellevue Hospital. The firemen in searching the building found the bodies of Mrs. Stiner and her daughter smothered in their room. The fire is said to have been caused by an imperfect heater. It is rumored there are several other bodies in the ruins. The house was a four-story brown stone, occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Stiner. Loss, $75,000.

It is said that $80,000 worth of diamonds were lost.

At New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—Hubbard's rope factory on Roman street, and five adjacent houses, burned to-day. Loss, $5,000. Building No. 197 Poydras street, occupied by Raphael Rosenthal as a shoe store, and C. M. Pinkey, printers' warehouse, was also burned. Loss, $25,000.

The Helena (Mont.) Fire.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 13.—Yesterday, in digging in the ruins of the International Hotel, the body of Konrad Knipper was found, he having perished in the late fire.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Issue in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—A point of some importance to owners of shipping has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Common Council. Mr. Emmons, the well-known admiralty lawyer, has petitioned the Council on behalf of Aaron J. Leopold, owner of one-fourth share of each of the steamers Peerless and Joseph L. Hurd, praying that his assessment on such property, valued at $20,000, on the ground that it has been collected in Chicago, where the other three-fourths of the property is owned. It appears that it is a point of some difficulty to decide where the situs of the property is, and to avoid suing the City of Chicago for the tax, this petition is presented.

Wisconsin Liquor Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Jan. 13.—The five suits of Sarah Frank against saloon-keepers of North McGregor, in which the plaintiff claimed $10,000, were settled to-day, with the exception of the one against P. Heck, who proposes to appeal to a higher court.

Minnesota Railroad Bonds—An Important Decision.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day filed a very important decision in the case of the City Chamberlain v. the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad and Southern Minnesota Railroad. The suit was brought by the Chamberlain to fix the responsibilities for the payment of a portion of the old Minnesota State railroad bonds, which have been practicaly repudiated upon these roads, and upon the lands granted by Congress in aid of their construction. Judge Dillon, in an elaborate opinion, decided that the railroads or their lands are not charged with payment of any portion of the bonds, the State having previously foreclosed the contracts with other companies building these roads, or their failure to build, and granted their lands and franchises to new companies, to wit, the above-named companies. The State being responsible for the bonds in the first place has not transferred its responsibility by the transfer of the lands and franchises, and the bondholders cannot follow the lands into new hands. Judge Dillon also emphatically expresses the opinion that the State of Minnesota is legally and in honor bound to pay the bonds, and he does not doubt but the people of the State will before long come to the same conclusion.

PHILADELPHIA.

Women Nominated for School Officers—Revenue Seizure.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 13.—The new Constitution provides that women are eligible for offices having the management of school affairs. At the Republican Executive Committee meeting of the Nineteenth Ward, last evening, Mrs. Gen. Robert W. Wodiper and Mrs. Harriet W. Patsi were nominated as School Directoresses. There is every probability of their election.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

The large distillery of A. D. Bullman on Woodstock, between Berks and Norris streets, was seized this morning by the United States revenue officers for an evasion of the revenue laws, with intent to defraud the Government. For a considerable time past loads of whisky have been carted away clandestinely from the distillery. Suspicion being aroused, a watch was set upon the place, and it resulted in the capture, at an early hour this morning, of a wagon heavily loaded with spirits. The driver was taken before United States Commissioner Phillips, and was, upon a statement of the facts, bound over until a further hearing to-morrow afternoon. The seizure of the distillery involves a vinegar store on North Front street, to which the whisky was frequently taken.

Proposed Abolition of Tax Collectorships.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Information was received here to-day that a large, well-known whisky and vinegar distillery in Philadelphia, upon which the revenue detectives have had their attention for some time, has been seized for violation of the revenue laws. The proprietors of the concern are said to be innocent, but the fraud is attributed to an employe who was, it is said, previously of high in some unlawful proceedings of somewhat similar character at this

SPRINGFIELD.

Passage in the House of a Jurors' Fees Bill.

Proposed Abolition of the Chicago Park Commissions.

Delinquent Taxes---Interconvertibility of City Funds.

The State Auditor's Report on the Grab Law of 1869.

The Work of Revision Making Headway in Both Houses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COOK DELEGATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Senators Thompson and Kehoe, of Cook, have arrived, and so have Representatives Rountree, Peltzer, and Herting. Messrs. Lomax and Kann got indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness. Williamson, in the Senate, and Cullerton McLaughlin, and Condon have not yet appeared.

THE JURY BILL.

which was introduced to give Cook County jurors some compensation for their services, provoked some discussion, country members being envious of jurors in Cook County to whom the bill awarded $2 a day, while their jurors were paid but $1.50 a day. Others were afraid that the bill could be construed so as to give more than one mileage in counties of the second and third class. The mileage allowed is 5 cents a mile once each way in all counties. Cook County made speeches for the bill, and several other counties against it. A motion to recommit was lost, and the bill being put on its passage it received 105 votes, enough to pass it with the emergency clause. The bill will go to the Senate, where it will probably pass without difficulty. [The bill will be found elsewhere.—ED.]

THE PARK BOARDS.

The proposition to abolish the Park Boards in the three Chicago towns has elicited some discussion as to the power of the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works over those portions of the parks lying outside the city limits. The preponderance of legal opinion favors the constitutionality of the law, which is understood to be a measure favored by Mayor Colvin and the Administration in Chicago.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Cusey moved a reconsideration of the Senate rules to take up his resolution for an adjournment sine die on Feb. 20, saying that the resolution was offered in good faith. He did not believe the people would tolerate this adjourned session for a monopoly for an expensive and unnecessary revision of the statutes would be accomplished. Diligent work would accomplish a good revision before the 20th of February. The Senate refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 21; nays, 19—it requiring a two-thirds vote.

THE INSANE.

Mr. Burke offered a resolution requesting the State Board of Public Charities to report to the Senate whether they cannot provide means for the accommodation of the increasingly insane without cost to the relatives or friends.

Mr. Baldwin said the Board had made recommendations to this effect to each Legislature, but action had not been taken. He was in favor of instructing the Senate Committee to prepare a bill embodying this recommendation. The resolution was adopted.

AMENDING THE INCORPORATION ACT.

A new House bill provides that the Mayor of any city, or the President of any Board of Trustees of any village organized under the General Incorporation act, and having a population exceeding 1,500, shall be, ex officio, a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and shall exercise till the privileges and receive the pay of Supervisors.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate passed the bill providing for the organization of County Boards in counties not under Township organization, and the bill now read a first time in the House. It simply devolves on the County Commissioners the duties formerly performed by the County Courts, and enables them to legally take charge of and control the county funds.

SUITS FOR WAGES.

Y Peltzer has prepared a bill intended to discourage appeals on suits for wages begun in Justice's courts. It adds costs and 10 per cent to the amount of the judgment, in case the appeal is not sustained.

THE FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT COURT.

The Governor signed the bill passed yesterday changing the time of holding court in the Fifteenth Judicial District, comprising the Counties of Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Douglas, and Clark. It is of local interest only.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Steele introduced in the Senate a bill to allow State's Attorneys $10 per day for murder trials, if conviction follows, $5 a day in case of acquittal, and $5 in examinations before Justices, in addition to their present fees. A few other bills of no special interest were introduced in the Senate.

Cummings' bill to prevent the fraudulent issue of railroad stocks and bonds was ordered printed, for the use of the Senate Railroad Committee.

Upon motion of Senator Cobb, in consequence of the Senate in his appointments of Public Stenographers.

MUNICIPAL AND STATE FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DELINQUENT TAX BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13.—Halpin, of Cook, has at length taken his seat, and comes primed full of ideas on taxation matters. He has in preparation a bill to meet the deficiencies arising in municipal revenues from delinquent taxes. His plan, in brief, is that at a time to be stated by the City Council, the Collector shall return the delinquent list, from his warrants for collection, to the proper officer; and from the date of such return the penalties now imposed by the Revenue law shall become a lien upon the property and be extended on the tax list for the following year; and, at the end of the two years' limit for redemption, the property shall be sold for the benefit of the city. The City Treasurer, on report of the Collector, shall have power to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of the deficiency in the municipal revenue caused by the delinquency in the payment of city taxes. The amount accumulated from the redemption-money and penalty-funds is to be used to liquidate the money borrowed on certificates of indebtedness, and the balance to apply, first on the floating debt of the city, and finally, on the redemption of the bonded debt.

A BLOW AT TAX-BUYERS.

This bill, it is claimed, would effectually put an end to that pestiferous class in the community called tax-buyers, many of whom many have amassed vast wealth in trading upon the misfortunes or ignorance of their fellow-citizens. It is calculated that the passage of such a law as this would add to the revenue of the City of Chicago alone from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum, and greatly facilitate the collection of taxes, now become incumbered by liens for delinquent taxes.

CONVERSION OF CITY FUNDS.

Following is Senator McGrath's bill relating to city funds which was introduced in the Senate to-day:

AN ACT to authorize the Legislative authority of any city in this State having over 200,000 inhabitants to use any money standing to the credit of any city fund, general or special, to meet the demands on any other city fund in which there may be a deficiency.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that it shall be lawful for the City Council of any city in this State having over 200,000 inhabitants to authorize the Mayor and Comptroller of any such city by resolution or ordinance to use any moneys standing to the credit of any city fund, either general or special, to meet the demands upon any other city fund in which there may be a deficiency. A correct account of all moneys so used or transferred shall be kept by such City Comptroller, and said moneys shall be replaced by him within not to exceed six months after such transfer out of the revenue subsequently received into the City Treasury to the credit of the fund thus supplied; provided, however, no moneys shall be so used or transferred unless adequate provision has been made for their reimbursement within said period. Whenever the term "City Council" is used in this act, it shall be held to include the Common Council of any such city.

SEC. 2. Whereas, there is now no law authorizing the transfer of such city fund, and wherefore an emergency exists, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

REVENUE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several bills were added to the legislature of the House, mostly on the subject of Revenue. They have been anticipated, but indicate a general desire to amend that law which was so fearfully and wonderfully made.

A GRAB BILL.

In the Senate, Glenn offered a bill providing that the State Treasurer shall pay for, if presented, or purchase in open market, county or township bonds issued in aid of railroads, to the full amount of any surplus in his hands to the credit of the county or township, and providing that in case of a failure so to use any surplus it shall be invested in United States bonds, to form a sinking fund for the indebtedness of any such county or township.

COUNTING THE MONEY.

Carpenter, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in obedience to a resolution of the House, visited the Treasury Department this afternoon to see about counting the money. Assistant Treasurer Sanders informed him that Treasurer Rutz was in New York on a financial mission for the State, and had many vouchers with him, but would be back on the 20th inst. Mr. Carpenter will call his Committee together to-morrow, and decide whether they will proceed with the count now or await the return of the Treasurer.

THE TIME FOR COLLECTING TAXES.

The Revenue Committee this evening reported a bill for extending the time for collecting taxes until May 10, in conformity with instructions of the House. Several of the Committee are opposed to the bill, which can hardly pass the House; and, if it does, it won't get through the Senate. Senator Sweetzer says it would do no great good to put off the day of reckoning.

THE GRAB-LAW.

REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR AS TO ITS OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13.—The Auditor's report to the Governor concerning the operations of the Grab-law has been issued. Several days ago the totals of the tables appeared in these dispatches. The summing up of the Auditor is as follows:

LOCAL TAXES ON RAILROADS.

The amount of county and other local taxes on the property of railroads aided cannot be estimated at this time, for want of the necessary data.

The aggregate amount needed to pay interest on registered bonds of 1869 in 1874 is nearly $1,270,000, being somewhat more than one year's interest on the entire debt. This excess is due to the fact that the levy must be large enough to provide for interest due in 1873 on certain bonds registered too late for the levy of 1872.

THE LEVIES OF 1872 AND 1873.

It will be seen that the items of State revenue—tax on increased valuation and on property of railroads aided, will amount to much more under the levy of 1873 than that under the levy of 1872. The increase is estimated benefits of 1873 over the total of benefits of 1872 is due to the fact that the assessment of 1873 is so largely increased by the operations of the revised law, approved March 30, 1872; and, although the Auditor is able to estimate very closely what the total of these benefits will be, he is not allowed to take them into account in making the levy of special bond taxes. [Vide Sec. 4, act of April 16, 1869.] The excess will remain in the State Treasury to the credit of the several local bond funds; and, if not soon used, to retire the principal of registered bonds, will be considered in making the next levy.

THE USE OF SURPLUSES.

While the duty of the Auditor, under the law as amended, is plain in all matters pertaining to the levy and collection of special bond taxes, there has been some question about the duty of Treasurer and Auditor with reference to the surplus remaining in the State Treasury after the payment of interest, and until the time of making the next levy. The rule of action has been, to be governed by the expressed wishes of the locality issuing the bonds, whether the surplus shall be applied as a credit on the interest levy for the following year; and when the local authorities have expressed a preference for applying the benefits to the payment of the principal, the Treasurer has required the authorities of the county, township, city, or town to procure the bonds and present them for payment, and has in no case purchased bonds, except from the authorities, as aforesaid. For the propriety of this interpretation of so much of the law in regard to his duties, the Treasurer has found the warrant of the advice of learned counsel. There can be no doubt that the wisest business policy dictates that the counties, etc., should use at least some portion of their benefits in paying off the principal of their registered debt, and thus, without a considerable increase of their burden of taxation, make some progress in the direction of its entire extinguishment. That bonds which are to be canceled should be bought by the authorities of the municipality that issued them, and by them presented to the State Treasury for payment, as has been the custom under the construction of law had by the Treasurer, is the only way in which the law can be executed without devolving upon the State officers a duty, if they should be required to expend the surplus in the purchase of bonds, which it would be impossible for them to execute without exposing themselves to unchartitable criticism. The Auditor how wisely and carefully they may perform it. I would respectfully suggest that you recommend, that if the Legislature has any doubt concerning the correctness of the present interpretation of the law, they so amend it as to place beyond all question the right of the county, city, township or town to have entire control of all matters pertaining to the purchase and redemption of their bonds.

INJUNCTIONS UPON THE AUDITOR.

I was restrained by injunction from making a levy of tax to pay interest on bonds issued by the incorporated Town of Brighton, in the County of Jersey, and the Township of Oregon, County of Ogle. I was also restrained from making a levy to pay interest on part of the bonds issued by the Townships of Brimfield and Elmwood, Peoria County. In some other cases where I have not been enjoined from making a levy, the County Clerk has been enjoined from extending the tax, or the County Collector from collecting it, pending the decision of questions affecting the validity of the bonds and their right to registration. This policy of employing the machinery of the State Government to levy and collect taxes to pay the principal and interest of

THE RAILROAD DEBT OF MUNICIPALITIES

has assumed proportions which were not thought of by those who devised it. The very fact that a system of registration gives to this class of municipal indebtedness a superior credit, which found for it a ready sale, and made it eagerly sought for by investors, no doubt stimulated its issue, and induced some localities to incur debts beyond the dictates of a prudent economy. Fortunately, our amended Constitution came in time to prevent what might have become a great calamity, and all concur in approving the wisdom of that provision which forbids municipal subscriptions or donations to private corporations.

The provision of the law of April 16, 1869, which gives to the localities issuing these registered bonds the benefits of the State revenue-tax on increased valuation for the first ten years; and in that time, if the policy which I have recommended of applying these benefits to the payment of principal should be generally followed, the debts will be very much reduced.

THE STATE'S CREDIT.

The course of the State in reference to this municipal debt has done much to add to her credit and develop her resources; and the fact that our new Constitution, which was framed and adopted in the year following the passage of the act of April 16, 1869, in no way modified or limited its application to indebtedness already authorized by law, and that the two Legislatures which have convened since 1870, have only considered the law with a view to perfect its machinery and assist in its execution, seems to show that, so far as its operations, it has had the approval of the people of the State (Signed), C. R. LAWRENCE,

Auditor Public Accounts.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORK IN THE SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—On motion of Senator Green, the revision bills were ordered read by sections on their second reading, and discharged from the order of reading by sections. A motion to suspend the rules for the taking up of bills on file for consideration by section, and other than revision bills was discussed at length, but finally lost—yeas, 19; nays, 12—it requiring a two-thirds. Mr. Canfield was especially earnest in deprecating the hurry in which it was attempted to rush through the revision work. The evils resulting to the State from a hasty and a careless amendment or adoption to this work would be incalculable. Members of the Senate other than lawyers are disposed to rush this work through at railroad speed, and it is a question if it would not be better to stop the work than do it hurriedly and leave it unfinished.

ANTI-"PUT" SECTIONS.

Following are the anti-"puts" sections in the revised chapter on criminal jurisprudence. They will be interesting to members of the Board of Trade, for should they become law they will seriously interfere with their operations:

SECTION 130. *Gambling contracts for future delivery of grain, etc.* Whoever contracts for the sale of grain, pork in barrels, beef in barrels, stock of any railroad or other company, or gold, for future delivery, except when the seller is the owner or the agent of the owner thereof, and in actual possession of the same, shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, and confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, and all such contracts shall be considered gambling contracts and void; and all money paid or deposited on the same may be recovered back, in any action of pinning.

SEC. 131. *Gambling Contracts—Proof.* In all prosecutions under the preceding section, proof on the part of the prosecution of a contract made by the defendant for the sale of grain, pork in barrels, beef in barrels, stock of any railroad or other company, or gold for future delivery, shall be prima facie evidence that the seller was not the owner, or in actual possession of such property.

INJURIES.

The revised bill in relation to injuries contemplates an enlargement of the liability of employers. The second section provides that "it shall not be an objection to a recovery by a servant against his employer for an injury that such injury was caused by the neglect or default of any other servant of such employer, unless the person through whose neglect or default the injury was caused, was at the time of such neglect or default under the control or direction of the person injured, or engaged in the same kind of service with equal right of control." When the bill was under discussion, Mr. Walker introduced an amendment confining the section to railroads. Mr. Swartz, of McLean County, objected to this section, because if he employed two men, and one was driving a wagon and the other fall out and broke his neck, he, the employer, would be liable. The Walker amendment was not adopted, and a motion to strike out the section was lost.

The third and fourth sections abolish the limitation of $5,000 damages allowed by the present law in cases of death, and allows a jury to give such damages as they shall deem a fair and just compensation with reference to the pecuniary injuries resulting from death to the next of kin.

Jones moved to limit damages in case of death to $10,000. May deprecated discrimination against railroads, saying it would react against the rest of the community. Dunham criticised the anomaly of allowing greater damages for injuries than for death. Branson followed in reply. The House then adjourned for dinner, after which Senators defended the bill as it came from the Committee, but it was no use; for, after Armstrong, of Grundy, had summed up the other side, the bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Other revised bills in the House are in the Senate's hitter, and it will never pass in that shape.

OTHER REVISED BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

The time of the House was occupied with other revised bills on second reading besides those alluded to at greater length above. The bill relating to joint rights and obligations was ordered to a third reading without amendment, and that on limited partnership was similarly disposed of after the House had struck out a provision requiring notices of dissolution to be printed in a Springfield paper, if not in the county paper—a neat little clause which would have assisted the Springfield papers at the expense of all others.

The bill on mandamus was sent to a third reading.

In the bill relating to the publication of legal notices Connolly inserted an apparently innocuous amendment, providing that notices shall be published "in a newspaper of general circulation, or" and here is the rub—"in any newspaper specially authorized by law to publish legal notices." Under the vicious system of special legislation in vogue before the new Constitution was adopted, a number of papers in the State were authorized by special acts to publish legal notices. Connolly's amendment simply perpetuates their special privileges, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. No one noticed the cute trick, and the bill, with the trick in it, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill in relation to oaths and affirmations was amended on Quinn's motion, so that the witness to be sworn, and not the magistrate, shall be Judge of the form of oath most binding on his conscience.

The bill on plats was sent to the Committee on Township Organization, and that treating of bonds, promissory-notes, due-bills, and other instruments in writing, was advanced to the third stage.

IN THE SENATE.

the bill regarding Clerks of Courts was ordered to a third reading, and the bill concerning the Supreme Court was taken up and considered by sections. Quite a discussion was provoked by an amendment offered by Waite changing the Ottowa term from September to March. Waite's ideas votes for it.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Meeting of the Western Rail road Association.

Representatives of Leading Roads in Attendance.

Concerted Action to Be Taken in Patent-Infringement Cases.

Earning of Chicago Roads for the Last Fiscal Year.

Annual Reports of Pennsylvania Railroads.

WESTERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Association was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. This Association was organized Jan. 1, 1867, to protect the interests of the members in the matter of claims of patentees and their representatives, which claims had then become so numerous and urgent as to demand united resistance. Mr. John N. Jewett was retained as the attorney of the Association. The Executive Committee, consisting of seven members, examine claims and determine whether the Association shall litigate or settle them, the expenses being divided by a pro rata of the gross earnings of each of the twenty-five roads comprising the Association. Mr. Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been the President of the Association; but, despite his unwearying efforts to increase its efficiency, it has never approached the usefulness of the corresponding one in the East. It was clearly apparent the Association might be of great benefit to the companies. The

BRAKE CASES,

in which all are interested, of themselves involve over $1,000,000. At the December meeting, therefore, it was resolved that an effort should be made to place the Association upon an efficient footing. The effort was to be made at the annual meeting. It was, virtually, a question of life or death. If the Association could not be invigorated, and be made of practical, commanding benefit, which it was decided to do, it was to perpetuate it, an attorney and a Secretary who could devote their entire attention to the interests of the Association were deemed imperatively necessary. To decide this question the meeting yesterday was mainly called.

ROADS REPRESENTED.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock m., Mr. Robert Harris, the President of the Association, in the chair. The following roads were acting as Secretary, the following roads being represented: Illinois Central, Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Southern, Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, Detroit & Milwaukee, Toledo, Wabash & Western, Northwestern, Peoria, Pekin & Jakson. The President stated that several reporters were present, and asked if any one objected to their presence. No answer being made, the reporters were allowed to remain.

NEW OFFICERS.

On motion, Messrs. Paine, Biddle, and Jerome were appointed a Committee to nominate a new Executive Committee for the ensuing year. After a short consultation, the above Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected: Robert Harris, John